









## EDUCATIONAL.

**LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE**—AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. (C. C. C.) established by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Superior facilities for acquiring practical training in bookkeeping, stenography, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, business letter-writing, law and general bookkeeping, grammar, spelling, rapid calculation and business English. Inspect our work. L. N. 183. R. 222. Sec. 2.

**MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY**, Alameda Co., Cal.: the oldest chartered college for young women on the Coast; one from San Francisco; preparatory, primary and college courses; all kinds of domestic and art; next term opens Sept. 1, 1892. Address Mrs. C. C. Mills, P. O. Box 183, Alameda, Cal.

**SPANISH ACADEMY**, NOW OPEN FOR ladies and gentlemen; besides a thorough education in the Spanish language, branches are taught, as bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, all kinds of drawing, practical geometry and trigonometry and general lessons individually. 2305 S. SPRING ST.

**SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE WOODBURY** Business College, 215 S. Spring St. School in session all summer; commercial and English branches; shorthand and telegraphy. Call or write for new illustrated catalogue. J. C. Woodbury, P. O. Box 183, Alameda, Cal.

**LIFE CLASSES, THURSDAY** and Saturday afternoons; outdoor sketching every branch of art. School of Art and Design, Cor. Spring and Third sts.

**ZENKA INSTITUTE**, 1606 VAN NESS AVE., San Francisco. A first-class school for young ladies and children will reopen August 1, 1892. For particulars address Miss Zenka, P. O. Box 183, Alameda, Cal.

**STAMMERING CURED**; ALL IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH, weak or peculiar voices, under favorable conditions, cured. J. J. Whitehorn, rooms 9 and 10, 1015 1/2 Broadway, N. Y.

**DELAHAYE HALL, BERKELEY, CAL.** In important respects the most elegantly equipped school for girls in America. Term September 1. DR. HOMER B. SPRUE, President.

**ASTOR SHORTLAND SCHOOL**; BEST system and training; copying done; send for catalogue; terms, \$10.00 per month; over People's Store, Spring St.; reception room 50.

**WILLIAM PUTT**—Teacher, from the first rudiments to the highest proficiency. Call at or address The Virginia, S. Olive St.

**BOYNTON NORMAL INSTITUTE**—SUMMER session, July 1, classes for teachers, high grammar and primary grades, taught by specialists. High grammar and primary grades, taught by specialists. High grammar and primary grades, taught by specialists.

**LESSONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE**, \$3 per month. Lessons in oil painting, \$3 per month. M. L. DE LA BARRA, New York, 1015 Broadway, N. Y.

**BELMONT HALL—BOARDING SCHOOL** for young ladies, 215 S. Spring St. Sept. 13, 1892. HORACE A. BROWN, principal.

**SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING** LONGLEY INSTITUTE, First and Spring sts. PIANO LESSONS, 25 CENTS EACH; GERMAN method, experienced teacher, college training. J. A. N. 183. R. 222. Sec. 2.

**EVENING SHORTHAND SCHOOL** MARSH INSTITUTE, 2305 S. Spring St. office room 15.

**LOS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ART**, 648 S. Olive St.

**WILHELM SCHULZ STUDIO**, room 27, CAL. BANK BLDG.

**ADAM SCHOOL OF ORATORY AND ARTS**, Y. M. C. A. Building.

## LIVE STOCK.

**FOR SALE—HORSES AND WAGONS** to families leaving and wanting to dispose of horses, surreys and harness. You will find a purchaser at call at 222 Second St. 2 nice young mares for farmer's use for sale. 222 Second St.

**FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED AT CALIFORNIA STOCK YARD**, 328 and 329 S. Olive St. 40 head large draught and 40 head of driving horses, all of the best quality, mules, the best ever brought to the city and will be sold cheap. ALLEN & DOZELL.

**FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED FROM RUSSIA**—a fine lot of work horses, from 1200 to 1500 pounds, all gentle, several matched teams, all of the best quality. PHEON CORRAL, 229 S. Los Angeles St.

**WANTED TO RENT A HORSE** and spring wagon for the month of August. Call at 1318 PALM ST., July 6, before 12 m.

**FOR SALE—2 FINE YOUNG FRESH COWS**, grade, milkers, business horses, \$40. 200 S. 10TH ST., near Main.

**FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS** and wagon, good outfit, \$100. Apply full stand, N. E. Cor. 1st and First sts. H. Y. CAMPBELL.

**FOR SALE—A SOUND, GENTLE** horse, fit for a lady to drive at, 218 S. Main. GARDNER & ZELLNER, 218 S. Main.

**FOR SALE—2 WELL-BRED** colts, 2 and 3 years old, to be sold for \$200. Call at right place if you are interested. 200 S. Main.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD 5-YEAR** old driving and brood mare, perfectly sound and city broke. 1229 BETHA AVE.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, A VERY** fine sound, young horse, suitable for general-purpose horse. 219 E. FIRST ST.

**FOR SALE—FRESH, KIND, JERSEY** cows, at NILES E. Washington St. and Maple Ave. 835 W. Washington St.

**INSURE YOUR LIVESTOCK AGAINST** fire, accident, and fire with A. P. HOFFMAN, 1008 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—DRAFT TEAM, 3 FAMILY** horses, 381 S. Spring.

**FOR EXCHANGE—13 HEAD YOUNG** stock, also 2 stallions, Superior. 220 BANNING ST.

**FOR EXCHANGE—2 LARGE YOUNG** working and driving mares for a good lot. 526 BANNING ST.

**FOR SALE—FRESH YOUNG COW**, large milkers, or will exchange for hay. 240 W. 22ND ST.

**FOR SALE—FRESH JERSEY COW**, bargain. E. WASHINGTON and TRINITY STS.

**FOR SALE—FRESH GOAT, 30. JUNCTION** BELLEVUE and LAUREL AVES.

**FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, HORSE**, \$20. No. 6138 S. HOPE ST.

## DENTISTS.

**D. R. W. WELLS, D.D.S.** OF SPRING and First sts. Wilson, Calif. Elevator. Teeth filled painlessly. Gold crown and bridge work. Teeth extracted without pain. Room 1.

**PENKA, DENTAL CO. HAVE PARLORS** at 408 S. Main St. Painless extracting and teeth without pain. See our work. You can get the best class of work at any place.

**D. R. URM, DENTIST, REMOVED TO** 124 S. Spring St. For strictly first-class operations, the lowest prices in the city; filling and extracting without pain. Room 1.

**D. R. H. W. BRODBECK, DENTIST, RE-** moved to 228 S. Spring St., rooms 2 and 3.

**D. R. TOLURST, DENTIST, 108 1/2 N.** Spring St., rooms 2, 3, 7. Painless extraction.

**D. R. PARKER, FORMERLY THIRD AND** Broadway, has located at 145 N. SPRING ST.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**HIGH AND LOW SUMMER HEALTH** and pleasure resort; just opened at the mouth of a beautiful bay; best place for consumptives during hot summer months; altitude, 3000 feet; pure mountain water; 5-acre fruit orchard free for guests; bath; free; home cooking. For particulars write Dr. W. F. BAILEY, Beaumont, Cal.

**CAMP WILSON, THIS CAMP** on the summit of Mt. Wilson, after being newly fitted up and improved, is now open for the accommodation of guests. Pure scenery, pure water and good table. For particulars address GREELY, Pasadena, or inquire of WILEY.

**PLEASURE SEEKERS AND CAMPERS**—Don't fail to stop at White's Landing if you are out for a day or two. This place is well suited for bathing and fishing. It is a reasonable. HARRIS & WASSMAN, proprietors.

**UNCLASSIFIED.**

**NOTICE TO LADIES, LADIES' HATS** and bonnets reshapen in the state of the art. Plumes dyed a brilliant black at the LOS ANGELES HAT CO. 211 W. Fourth St. between Spring and Broadway.

**SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF DAVID B.** Emmet on another page.

## LOST—STRAYED—FOUND.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM HIGH-** land and lowland, small, black, 12 months old, square across. A suitable reward will be given for its return to D. S. KATZ, 327 South Spring street.

**LOST—NEAR CORNER MAIN, SPRING** and First sts., pair diamond earrings. Finder return to 1008 1/2 S. Spring St. Reward, \$10.00.

**LOST—BAY MARE; SMALL STAR** in forehead; small white spots on back. Return to 1008 1/2 S. Spring St. Reward, \$10.00.

**LOST—P.E.O. SOCIETY PIN, 5-POINTED** gold star, with name Belle Murray on back. Return to 1008 1/2 S. Spring St. Reward, \$10.00.

**LOST—GOLD CLASS PIN WITH NAME** Belle Murray on back. Return to 1008 1/2 S. Spring St. Reward, \$10.00.

**LOST—AT THE ALUMNI RECEPTION** Friday night, a gold watch. Return to 1008 1/2 S. Spring St. Reward, \$10.00.

**CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED**; THE disease checked; you should not despair if there is sufficient lung tissue to sustain life. My office services are free every Saturday. 1008 1/2 S. Spring St. Reward, \$10.00.

**MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH—SPECIALTY** midwifery; ladies cared for during confinement. 27 Bellevue Ave.

**ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL, COR. HILL AND** 16th sts. Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. No. 301.

**WILLIAM LOYD, PROFESSIONAL** nurse. 602 S. Broadway. Tel. 122.

**IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS**, 542-544 Buena Vista St.

**UMBER KECKHOFF—CUTNER MILL** and LUMBER CO., wholesale and retail. 1008 1/2 S. Spring St. Reward, \$10.00.

**RAILROAD AFFAIRS.**

**Strike of Southern Pacific Train-** men Not Felt Here.

**Trains Running Over the Short Line** to San Francisco.

**A Santa Fe Train Bombed by** Railstones.

**Southern Pacific at Santa Monica Pre-** paring for a Big Season's Passenger Business—Local Notes.

All the particulars of the strike of Southern Pacific trainmen are contained in the telegraphic columns today. The influence of the strike has not yet been felt here, and is not expected. No interference to passenger trains has yet been attempted, the strikers confining their efforts to freight trains only.

Passenger trains to and from Los Angeles and the seashore will be crowded tomorrow.

A Los Angeles ticket broker is authority for the statement that passenger rates are being cut in San Francisco.

Agent W. A. Mitchem, of the Santa Fe route, at San Bernardino, who broke four ribs in a horse and buggy accident a few days ago, is getting along quite well.

Passenger Agent Titcher, of the Southern California line, after a tour of the line, is able to candidly predict that there will be a big begonia of people from inland points to the seashore today and tomorrow.

The Southern Pacific Company has just placed an order with the Pullman Company for twelve new sleeping cars. They will be vestibuled, with two drawing-rooms in each, lighted by gas, and with all the comforts known to modern car architecture. Twenty new coaches also have been ordered.

A railroad built from Mojave to Keeler, the present terminus of the Carson and Colorado will make a large and productive region tributary to Los Angeles. Fred Eaton, civil engineer of Los Angeles, has just returned from a stage ride over the route named and he is enthusiastic over the prospects.

The fast train to San Francisco, which reaches that city at 8:45 a. m., leaves Los Angeles at 2 p. m. and before. Previous statements in a variety with this are chargeable to a mistake in figures, or the similarity of a seven and a two as written in copy. The time table as published gives the figures correctly.

The Santa Monica Outlook says: "Forty carloads of steel rails are now piled up at the foot of Eleventh street, near Vawter's lumber yard. This is enough rails for nine miles of track, which is about the distance from the main road to the rock quarry in Coldwater Canyon. Some of the rails are now stored at San Pedro, and will be brought here in a little while."

The passengers on the Santa Fe overland which arrived here yesterday from the East had quite a lively experience in New Mexico. While going through the country this side of Las Vegas a terrible hail storm was encountered. The severity of the storm and size of the hail stones may be estimated from the fact that no less than seventeen windows of the tourist sleeping car were broken. The passengers were thoroughly alarmed.

It is said that Contractor R. A. Graham is now on his way to London to consult with the English capitalists concerning the building of the Lower California Railway. Mr. Graham carries with him the approved plans and profiles for the entire road from Tia Juana to San Quintin. With these plans the Englishman can see just what the construction will cost, and after so seeing, it will be for them to determine whether or not they will let contracts.

**COUNCIL FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session—Recommendations Adopted.

The Finance Committee of the Council met yesterday, and, after auditing demands and transacting other routine business, adopted the following recommendations for submission to the Council Tuesday:

Recommend that the petition of J. K. Miller & Co., asking that a license be placed upon the painting business; also petition from George R. Shatto with reference to an alleged rebate due him on account of the so-called "horizontal raise" of 1889-90, be filed.

In the matter of the petition from Max Harris asking for a return to him of \$27.63 on account of tax sale certificate No. 1545, for the year 1888-89, the City Assessor having reported that the land described in said certificate is a double, we recommend that the City Clerk be instructed to mark said certificate cancelled and redeemed of record, and also the deed issued by the Tax Collector, which has never been recorded, and which is returned by said petitioner, cancelled of record, and upon the presentation of a proper demand drawn upon the tax fund of 1888-89 the sum of \$24.13 be returned to said petitioner.

Recommend that the ordinance providing for the number of employees to be employed in the City Clerk's office, and fixing their salaries, which provides for a net saving in the salaries of that office of \$10 per month, be placed upon its passage.

Recommend that the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and present an ordinance providing for the employment of a police surgeon at a salary of \$30 per month.

## THE TABLES TURNED.

The Angels Unmercifully Drubbed by the Dukes.

An Amateurish Exhibition of the Part of the Home Team.

The Only Tredway's First Appearance in the Pitcher's Box.

His Success as a Failure Only Equalled That of Reuben Levy in the Same Capacity—Story of the Game in Figures.

Los Angeles. Pled Won Lost Per Cent. 1891 68 37 31 44 1892 68 37 31 44

**GEORGE HARPER** came out of the hospital yesterday, after nursing an abscess on his knee for a week, and pitched out a large chunk of his regular salary for his employer, the Dukes.

George was not feeling overly good; but had no trouble, whatever, in winning his game, because the fellows behind him played with a snap and vim that was a winning gait.

The Angels, on the other hand, put up a listless sort of contest that emptied some of the seats before the agony was over. They started out like winners, and worked a man around in the first inning. Then the Dukes took a turn and tied the score with two men out and a man on first and another on third.

Everitt took a lead to steal toward Hasamaer, but a bluff toward Glenalvin. Everett bit at the old, old trick and started in from third, whereupon Hasamaer delivered the ball to "Killer" Hulen, who easily touched Big Bill out with a foot to spare. But McDonald, whose previous decisions on base plays had been marked by perfect justice, called Everett safe. Then Clark, who was at first, lined out a single and scored.

Then Everett and Clark. This little incident appeared to take all the vigor out of the Angels and from that time their playing was marked by a spirit of indifference, which was sad to behold.

Baz was a little wild and in the fourth after the first two men up had been retired, the Dukes opened up on him with four hits and three runs. Then Capt. Glenalvin sprung a little surprise by calling in Tredway to change places with Baz. The comers received this as he walked in, shook hands with Hasamaer and went about fixing up a code of signals of his stock of curves. McVey lit on him for a scratch hit which dropped back of second base, while Stallings, Harper and McQueen walked to first.

Four runs thus being added before the side was retired.

Jimmy Stafford was substituted in the next inning and pitched out the game with credit to himself.

While the visitors did not out-bat the locals yesterday, any surprising feat they did perform was in the base lines and had remarkable success at working their way around. Each of the Angels' four errors cost one or more runs, which gave many the impression that there were a score of errors.

While the game was a poor exhibition, it was worth about what the small attendance justified. The fire up town had the effect of causing a great many people to forget all about the ball game, and beside that a big boy on a horse cart and a small man on a back successfully blocked the Spring street cars for nearly half an hour. Those who remained away did not miss much, although a much better exhibition is guaranteed today and tomorrow.

Following is the sad tale in figures: Los Angeles. Pled Won Lost Per Cent. 1891 68 37 31 44 1892 68 37 31 44

**GAME RECORDS.**

Los Angeles. Pled Won Lost Per Cent. 1891 68 37 31 44 1892 68 37 31 44

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tures will be displayed in his store window today.

Young Mallette, the Anaheim wonder, is "phenom." He will be put in today if Lookabaugh does not prove effective. The Angels are a hard lot for a young "phenom" to face.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "There is a fair chance in seeing the Cincinnati team play a game. If kicking would win them the pennant they would soon be in possession of all the pennants in the United States. It is impossible to equal Holliday and Latham for noise, and while the lads do sound again, deal in witty sayings, the 'Bug' can never rise beyond imitating a man yelping at a herd of hogs in front of him."

The following paragraphs are from the Sporting Life:

"The Indianapolis Club appears to be hopelessly hoodooed. Up to June 21 the club had prevented by rain twenty-one out of twenty-seven games scheduled at Indianapolis. No wonder the team has been dubbed 'The Rain-makers.'"

"Pitcher Knell was accompanied by his wife, and the Washington trip to the Long Island Sound was her first water journey. One of the boys threw a bucket of water against her stateroom window and gave her the impression the waves were mountain high and a wreck likely. She was frightened for a time, but her fears were short-lived."

**JUVENILE BASEBALL.**

The Cable nine yesterday defeated the "Gers" by a score of 9 to 6.

The "Excelsors" yesterday defeated the Cables by a score of 10 to 4.

The Young Tufts-Lyons defeated the Crown Hill team yesterday by a score of 14 to 11.

**San Francisco 10—Oakland 3.**

**San Francisco, July 2.**—The Oakland team was again defeated by San Francisco today by a score of 10 to 8. The Oakland made all of their runs in the opening inning. The Colonels played a wretched fielding game. Horner seemed to lose heart. Batteries—Horner and Wilson; Fanning and Spies.

**Games in the East.**

**Pittsburgh, July 2.**—Shugart's fumble and Bierbauer's wild throw gave the Giants the winning run.

**Pittsburgh, July 2.**—New York, 3. Hits—Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3. Errors—Pittsburgh, 3; New York, 3. Batteries—Ehret and Mack; King and Doyle.

**Cincinnati, July 2.**—The Reds won out in the eighth. Killen made most of the runs.

**Score—Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 5. Hits—Cincinnati, 11; Washington, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 4. Batteries—Dwyer, Chamberlin and Vaughn; Killen and Mulligan.**

**Louisville, July 2.**—The Phillies won easily. The batting of Hamilton, Thompson and Merrill was a feature.

**Score—Louisville, 4; Philadelphia, 10. Hits—Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Hemming and Grim; Esper and Cross.**

**Cleveland, July 2.**—The home team outplayed the Bostonians at all points.

**Score—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 4. Hits—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston 3. Batteries—Young and O'Conner; Staley and Bennett.**

**St. Louis, July 1.**—The Browns were at Haddock's mercy.

**Score—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 5. Hits—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 0. Batteries—Henson and Buckley; Haddock and Daly.**

**Chicago, July 2.**—The Chicago-Washington game was postponed on account of rain.

**Omaha, July 2.**—Omaha, 3; Toledo, 4.

**Minneapolis, July 2.**—The Indianapolis game was postponed on account of rain.

**Kansas City, July 2.**—Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 5.

**Minneapolis, July 2.**—The Fort Wayne game was postponed on account of rain.

## THE REPUBLICANS.

Enthusiastic Meetings of the Second and Third Ward Republican Clubs.

The Second Ward Republican club met in regular session at the Board of Trade rooms at the corner of First street and Broadway last evening with a large number of Republicans present.

After the election of twelve new members and the transaction of routine business, stirring addresses were made by H. G. Rollins, E. Edgar Galbreath, and Judge Gooding of Arizona.

Friday night the Fourth Ward club had a well attended meeting at its headquarters, corner of Seventeenth street and Grand avenue. The hall had been very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and presented a very nice appearance.

About fifty members were present and several stirring speeches were made.

The Fourth Ward club has now about 100 members and holds meetings every Friday night, to which all citizens are invited.

## THE ASSESSMENT.

The County and City Assessors Complete Their Work.

Yesterday the County and City Assessors completed their work and closed up their books. County Assessor Gray's lists are all footed up, and while there will be some corrections necessary, the totals will not be materially changed.

The total county assessment for the year 1892-93 is \$71,539,372, as against \$69,075,157, an increase of \$2,464,215.

City Assessor Hinton makes no footings, turning his list over to the City Clerk, who does this work. This will take about a week,



## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.  
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
WM. A. SPALDING, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer. C. C. ALLEN.  
Office: Times Building.  
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Guaranteed Average Daily Circulation, June, 10,757 Copies.  
Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.  
Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

## Protection to American Industries!

Encouragement to American capital!  
American commerce and honest money!  
Security to American homes!  
A free tariff and a free coast!  
Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
BENJ. HARRISON.....of Indiana.  
For Vice-President,  
WHITELAW REID.....of New York.

## CARPENTER IN RUSSIA.

THE TIMES will begin the publication in July of a series of travel letters from Russia by Frank G. Carpenter. These letters will give the best view of Russia and its institutions that has yet been presented to the people of the United States. Mr. Carpenter has carried with him the best of letters of introduction from the Cabinet Ministers at Washington to the noted officials of Russia and from the secret service of the Treasury Department to the heads of the police, and the probability is that everything in the country will be thrown open to him. Armed with a camera he will travel for thousands of miles through some of the most interesting regions of the Czar, will visit the famine districts, sail down the Volga and will probably spend some time at Nijni Novgorod, where the annual fair is being held, and where \$100,000,000 changes hands every year. St. Petersburg and Moscow will be visited and the life of the people will be described. After some months in Russia Mr. Carpenter will visit other parts of the continent, devoting himself to the writing up of such subjects and men as are especially interesting to American readers, and sparing neither time, money, labor nor influence to get the best of foreign information for us. It is safe to predict that this series of letters will be interesting to the extreme, and they will surpass, if anything, the writer's travel matter in the past. It will be remembered that he has traveled more widely, perhaps, and more successfully than any other correspondent in the United States. Four years ago he made a year's tour around the world, during which he had long interviews with the King of Korea, Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Sultan of Johore, and other famed Oriental potentates, and last year he spent the spring in Mexico, where he had a long interview with President Diaz in the National Palace, and gave an entirely new view of the country and its people. Mr. Carpenter's letters are practical common sense letters. He believes in describing things as they are and he knows just what the people want to read, and is able to tell it in an interesting way. He believes that the letters he will send us from Russia will be the best that he has ever written, and he says he has no doubt but that he will be able to get through some of the least known parts of this most interesting land. He is at this writing in Russia and is probably making his way today among the starving peasants of the Volga.

THE friends of free silver in the House of Representatives will now renew their efforts with double courage. The representatives of that party will yet have to fish or cut bait.

Where in receipt of an elegantly printed and illustrated brochure setting forth the advantages of Ventura county. The matter, which is terse and meaty, was compiled by Mrs. Ella H. Enderlein, formerly of this city.

ABOUT 4000 acres in the Chino ranch have been devoted to the growing of sugar beets this year. Of this 500 acres are now mature and next Tuesday the work of harvesting will begin. On the following Monday the sugar factory will be started for its second season's run. The rest of the fields will mature in succession during the next three months, so as to keep the harvesting force and factory continuously at work.

THE American Economist prints an instructive table showing the imports of certain products in this country for 1889 and 1891—the years immediately preceding and following the enactment of the McKinley tariff bill. The principal competing agricultural products affected by the protective tariff are horses, barley, eggs, hay, hops, flaxseed and tobacco. From 1889 to 1891 imports of ten products named fell off in value from \$34,535,057 to \$16,780,835—enlarging the home market for American farmers by \$18,054,222.

THE Democracy are already regretting that they adopted so radical a free trade platform plank at Chicago. They wish they had something more easy to straddle. But it is there, nailed down, that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. Ohio voted solidly for it; so did New York, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, and several of the Southern States. Among the States voting solidly against it were California, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

THE present campaign between Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland is the first instance in fifty-two years, and the third in the history of the Government, of a second race for the Presidency between the same competitors. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were the opposing candidates in 1796 and 1800, and Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840. Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams were, indeed, both candidates for President in 1824 and 1828, but in the former campaign there were so many candidates that no two were considered competitors. And then there was no choice by the people.

In an interview published in an evening paper a member of the board is represented as saying that the selection of teachers this year has been made with the assistance of the superintendent, who has given more than ordinarily careful attention to the schools and teachers this past year. We trust that the members of the board are as ready now as heretofore to correct any mistakes and rectify any injustice that is made evident to them.

Certainly, the discharged teacher should have the privilege of knowing any and all charges entered and a chance given to defend himself or herself. No star chamber proceedings should be tolerated in this republican institution. The feeling of insecurity engendered by knowing that a complaint from an unruly pupil or his disgruntled parent, from an envious rival or an outside enemy, may result in his or her peremptory dismissal with no assigned cause, must have its effect upon the teacher's efficiency as both instructor and disciplinarian and reduce the discipline in the public schools.

We cannot afford to have our city brought into disrepute by these constant broils in school matters. It is evident that there is a serious flaw in the system of management. Let us find it. Having found it, let us correct it with a strong hand. The trend of the best educational thought of the time, reinforced by the opinion of the experienced teachers in our own schools, is that no one but a superintendent, or some official who gives his whole time to studying the details of the school system, can understand the needs of the schools and be qualified to judge as to the efficiency of the teachers. Therefore, let the responsibility of discharging teachers be fixed upon the Superintendent, with a City Board of Examination, according to the State law, as a court of appeals.

Men who own large blocks and have taken the precaution to provide them with fire hose fail to obtain a proper measure of protection unless the fire department has a thorough understanding of the apparatus. A gentleman who happened to be in the top story of the Bryson-Bonebrake Block yesterday when the alarm of fire was first given, says that only thin threads of smoke were then working their way through the plastering of the area wall near the roof. The fire was quickly located in the attic story, and a hole in the plastering disclosed the blaze. The hose was brought forth from its reel and stretched to the spot, but not a man in a party of four or five who were present, could turn the water on though they tried repeatedly. An attaché of the building who understood the apparatus might have done this and thus quenched the blaze in its very incipency, saving probably several thousand dollars in damages. Some sort of a fire drill ought to be required from those in charge of a large block, so that they are kept familiar with the apparatus and the apparatus itself is kept in good working order.

It has seemed to us all along that this talk about Judge Gresham accepting the nomination of the People's party for the Presidency was mere fanfare. Judge Gresham has already made an enviable record for himself, and has made it as a Republican. Certainly he could add nothing to his reputation by leading a forlorn hope in quest of an office which he knows very well cannot thus be attained. Undoubtedly Judge Gresham's name would have added dignity and strength to the new-party movement had he accepted the nomination, but no additional lustor would have been given to the name of Gresham.

BISMARCK is out of office for good. He comforts himself in private life by reflecting upon the visible achievements of a great career, and with contemplating the feeble efforts of small men to fill the place he occupied in politics and statecraft.

## A BARMACIDAL FEAST.

Ah there, my demagogic friend, I note With unassuming disclaim, sir,  
Your newest plan to catch the wary vote And its possessor.

Although I own the method is beset With some slight incongruity,  
It takes the cake over every method yet For ingenuity.

Behold a Barmacidal feast is spread And beamed on by the Mayor,  
While you bring intellectual meat and bread As chief purveyor.

And, not content to serve a simple bill Of bread and meat nutritious,  
The board with sweets of platitude you fill, All quite delicious.

While on the feast gathering you bestow Obsequious devotion,  
A grim confederate loiters there below With deadly potion.

You spread the jam just thick and smooth enough—  
A blameless occupation—  
While he deals out the poison quantum sup,  
And "spikes" the ration.

You work together with sublime accord,  
And, as the feast advances  
You take for virtue the assured reward—  
He takes the changes.

And what between the goodies you bestow And his "conserves" unerring,  
You catch the voters as they come and go As dead as herring.

You talk of loyalty and human rights, Society upholding,  
While he in anarchistic plot delights, His schemes unfolding:

"Down with the rights of property and men! Down with the rights of nation!  
We'll revolutionize society and then Enslave creation.

"Our nihilistic banner we unfurl! The while we are recruiting,  
Then blood and fire shall start the merry whirl And bring the looting."

Alas, my demagogic friend, I fear Your part is too outspoken;  
The double game you play is made so clear The charm is broken.

We care not for your Barmacidal show No matter how you spread it,  
The anarchist and demagogue must go The fates have said it.

SILAS WOOD.

De Footlights. Variety is the spice of life. De Foyer. Yes, but I prefer the ballet.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

There will be a good many prodigal sons if Mr. Cleveland is elected.  
An exchange remarks that possibly there is still another act to the great political drama, "The Gentleman and the Tiger."

Gray's friends have a grievance as well as Tammany. The cutlery market is liable to advance in Indiana next autumn as well as in New York.—[Boston Journal.

What shall it profit the Democratic party if, by its platform, it win the approval of free trade Europe and lose the vote of protectionist America?—[New York Press.

The New York Times, Mr. Cleveland's foremost organ in that city, makes its little contribution to harmony by describing the Bill leaders as "blackguards," "pirates" and "jockeys."

Democratic newspapers console themselves by praising the platform. Unfortunately the Democratic party never lives up to its platform; never even makes a pretense of doing so.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Senator Voorhees says that it will take "very hard work" to carry Indiana for Cleveland. Well, yes; other people have made the same remark. He will be short in Indiana some 20,000 votes. Indiana is not in it for Cleveland and Stevenson.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

Several able Democratic editors have expressed a desire that the campaign now opening shall be clean and free from all mud-throwing. There can be no objection to this, but it looks like a square repudiation of the Democratic platform. If that is not a mud-throwing document what is it?—[Chicago Tribune.

The Presidential election takes place this year on November 8. In addition to President Harrison and Vice-President Reid there will be elected on that eventful day members of the House of Representatives in all the States except three, and a rousing Republican majority in that branch of the Government will make the victory of 1892 complete and historic.—[Cincinnati Times-Star.

Whitelaw Reid represented the United States in France when on the basis of reciprocity that country was induced to open its ports to American pork, and it was largely through his efforts that the result was achieved. In addition to his other merits as a man of high character and ability Mr. Reid is a specially strong and appropriate representative of the doctrine of reciprocity.

## FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Mr. Gladstone shows endless vigor and confidence in his health. He has agreed to lecture on the history of universities at Oxford next October, and to preside over one of the sessions of the next Oriental congress in London.

When the little ten-year-old crown prince of Germany marched at the head of his regiment during the recent military review at Potsdam no one applauded him more heartily than the little Queen of Holland, who stood at one of the palace windows.

M. Zola is a great lover of curios. His home in Paris and his country seat at Medan are filled with artistic treasures and he spends much of his spare time in the auctioneer's room.

Lord Wolseley has finished the first two volumes of his memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough, and it is probable that they will be published in the autumn. The work is being written on a large scale, and the two volumes bring the narrative down only to the death of William III.

Prince Alexis of Russia missed the last train that would reach the English Derby in time and telegraphed a polite request to have the races delayed as he was exceedingly anxious to see them. When he arrived at the Derby, however, he found that the races had come off as a matter of course.

The ex-Empress Eugénie of France will spend a part of the present summer at the castle of Arenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, near Constantine. The castle has been the home of the Bonaparte family since 1835.

Napoleon III. spent a part of his youth at the castle and the people of the neighborhood tell many stories of his pranks as a boy.

## BRIEFLY TOLD.

The custom of adoption is universal in Japan, where it is resorted to to keep family names from becoming extinct.

On an average each inhabitant of France consumes fifty liters or quarts of wine in a year. In Paris they do better—or worse—with an average consumption of 190 liters.

The annual salary of the President of the United States was \$25,000 up to 1873, when it was doubled, taking effect on March 4 of that year, at the beginning of Grant's second term.

Half-breed managers of Holland have found it impossible to get men to work the switches who can be depended upon to let them alone, and have therefore substituted women.

A firm of London opticians is making a good thing out of horse spectacles, which, being raised, give the ground the effect of being raised and make the horse step high, while he is going up a large scale.

It is estimated that 3,500,000 theater tickets are issued in this country every week at 50 cents each. The total sum expended every year for this form of amusement would amount to \$91,000,000.

The search light to be placed on Mt. Washington will be the most powerful in the world, and in clear weather will be seen from sections of all the New England States as well as from parts of New York and Canada.

## CURRENT HUMOR.

Mr. Littleton. Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, so I shut up Mrs. Littleton. Just like you, you mean, miserable man!

You'll just keep still and think ugly things!—[Puck.

Mr. McSwat (in an undertone). Lobelia, my dear, I don't see any meat on the table. Mrs. McSwat. 'Sh, Billinger! It will be brought on after the Rev. Dr. Lashby has asked the blessing. He's a vegetarian.—[Chicago Tribune.

"Is there a political campaign going on in Italy?" asked Dukane. "Not that I know of," replied Gaswell. "Why do you ask?" "I see that Vesuvius has commenced to throw mud and lava again."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Jinkins. That man is the most insufferable lump of conceit that ever trod the earth, I wish he could be elected to the Town Council. Winklers. You do? Why? Jinkins. The newspapers would make him tired of himself.—[Id. Bits.

Rivers. You have a three-minute horse already. I don't see what you want of one that can't do it in 2-4-6. Banks (of the suburbs). You don't? Why, great Scott! Even with my three-minute horse I miss a train four or five times a week.—[Chicago Tribune.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

The two men who got the most fun and the most credit out of the two conventions are Depece and Whitney.

George W. Childs has offered a prize of \$50 to the students passing the best entrance examination to the Scientific School of Princeton College.

President Tuttle of Wabash College has retired from service, after holding office thirty years, having been on duty all that time excepting two months.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale says that one of the secrets of keeping young at the age of 70 is never to do anything for yourself which you can get another to do for you.

Senator Hoar and his party have been at the Windsor Hotel in London since June 1. The Senator has consulted a London oculist, who says that the trouble with his eyes can be easily relieved.

Minister Coolidge, as he appeared to the eyes of the Paris correspondent of the London News, is "white-haired, hale, of a straight carriage and direct manner. He strikes one as a man of intellectual as well as business tastes and pursuits."

## TO PUNISH BISMARCK.

Berliners Talking of Trying Him for High Treason.

Attempts to Collect Taxes in Spain Result in Bloodshed.

The Stranded City of Chicago May Prove a Total Wreck.

Chile May Yet Make Trouble Over the Maritime Indemnity—Brazilian Rebels Gaining Ground—Other News from Abroad.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, July 2.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] Prince Bismarck was assiduously entertained at Kissingen to dilate further on the Emperor and Von Caprivi. He maintains, however, absolute silence except to categorically deny having attacked the Emperor. His special organ has also become reticent. The silence does not mean a cessation of the agitation. The parties are quietly arraying themselves for and against Bismarck. The leaders of the National Liberals, while disapproving the Prince's recent utterances, are ready to resent any interference with him and will be opposed to the government if it ventures upon prosecution. A strong section of Conservatives are in a similar mood. On the other hand the Freisinnige party and Centrists want the government to take immediate action against the Prince, the Centrists declaring that he ought to be tried for high treason.

Despite the encouragement from Radicals and Centrists, the government is irresolute over the prosecution. Official opinion is that if the Prince resists the attack, prosecution will be inevitable and prompt. In the meantime Bismarck is enjoying repose after his triumphal progress, and his presence at Kissingen draws a crowd to that place.

THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

The Emperor, on his return from his northern voyage, will attend the command naval and military maneuvers, which will be held on a great scale at the beginning of August at the mouth of the Elbe.

SENSATIONAL TRIALS.

Hointze's trial, the disclosures of which resulted in the Emperor's famous rescript providing severe penalties for immorality, which promised a sensational treat to the public, is proceeding behind closed doors.

Five Anarchists, Kowener, Benetale, Ruff, Weiner and Dohberstein are undergoing trial for high treason at Leipzig for distributing Anarchistic fly-sheets among soldiers.

SPAIN'S NEW TAXES.

Their Enforcement Resisted—Troops Fire Upon Crowds in the Streets.

MADRID, July 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The new taxes imposed by the government on various branches of business are meeting with strong opposition. Bourse operators yesterday refused to transact business owing to the tax on bourse transactions, and today the retail dealers formed a procession and marched through the streets shouting, yelling, and in every way showing disapprobation of the new taxation. Shopkeepers hastily closed their doors, fearing pillage. The police, who were trying to keep order, were assaulted and the civil government insulted. Finally the Chief of Guard charged upon the mob, but were met with unexpected resistance. Stones, heavy sticks and anything that came handy were thrown at the guards and many of them were severely hurt.

The officers in command eventually gave orders to prepare to fire into the mob, and at the word a volley was poured into the rioters. This ended the fighting. Many of the crowd fell with blood pouring from their wounds, while those who were able sought safety in flight. The wounded were picked up and placed upon improvised litters and carried to the hospital. It is thought some will die.

BULGARIAN PLOTS.

Sixteen Conspirators on Trial—Incited to Assassination by Resolutions.

SOFIA (Bulgaria), July 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The trial by court-martial of sixteen persons, including Karaveloff, formerly Bulgarian premier, and Molof, a former cabinet minister, has commenced here. The prisoners are accused of complicity in the murder of Belcheff, Minister of Finance, who was shot March 27, 1891, while leaving a shop in this city, and died immediately.

One of the prisoners, named Svetoslav, declared during the proceedings that the ambition of his life was to overthrow Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria. He said an Odessa delegate of the Slav Benevolent Society furnished funds to those engaged in the plot. Another prisoner, Popoff, confessed that he and three others had taken an oath to kill Prince Ferdinand. He also confessed that the conspirators obtained money and revolvers from St. Petersburg to aid in carrying out their designs. He admitted that he once lay in wait to kill Prince Ferdinand, but at the critical moment his nerve failed.

The statements of these prisoners confirm the belief that the assassination of Belcheff and the plots against Ferdinand were due to Russian instigation. Other prisoners gave evidence of implicating Russian officers in the conspiracy.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

Rio Grande Rebels Gaining Ground—Two of their Vessels Captured.

NEW YORK, July 2.—[By The Associated Press.] The Herald's correspondent at Valparaiso cables as follows:

"I have received further news from the revolution in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. All accounts agree that the revolutionary forces are gaining victories in all towns except Bage. The gunboats Enrique Diaz and Camosin, which pursued the gunboat Marajo after the bombardment of Port Alegre, were successful. The Marajo was captured before she reached the ocean. The officers of the Marajo were placed under arrest. They will be tried by court-martial for violating the recognized rules of warfare. In case of conviction they may be sentenced to death."

"While pursuing the Marajo the Diaz and Camosin captured another corvette, which it is believed intended to make an attack on some town. The police have discovered a conspiracy against the President. Steps will be taken immediately to prevent its execution. Business is at a standstill in the state owing to the revolution. Financial matters are much complicated."

Accident to Grand Duke Vladimir.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—When Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at Tchernogorod

today, the door of the saloon carriage in which he was riding flew open and the Duke, who was leaning against it, fell heavily upon the platform. He was rendered unconscious and blood streamed over his face. The doctors who attended him found besides wounds and contusions on the head, dislocations of the leg and arm.

THE CHILEAN INDEMNITY.

It May Cause Further Unpleasantness With the United States.

NEW YORK, July 2.—[By The Associated Press.] The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent sends the following: "The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in regard to the indemnity to be paid on account of the assault on the sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore in Valparaiso, told me that the last dispatch relative to the question passed when Señor Montt still represented Chile at Washington. At that time Minister Montt told Secretary Blaine that time claims presented on the part of the United States would not be considered by his government unless the amount was greatly reduced. Minister Montt requested that note on this point be exchanged between the two governments. Secretary Blaine replied the day following, saying that President Harrison would not authorize the Secretary of State to exchange notes on the basis proposed. Blaine further told him that President Harrison intended to push the claims when the time became ripe for it."

Sanguinary Encounter With Pirates.

PARIS, July 2.—A dispatch from Tonquin states that another large battle has occurred between the French and a large body of Tonquinese pirates at Thanoa. After desperate resistance the French charged the pirate's position and carried it, but not until they had lost sixteen men killed and seventeen wounded.

A GREAT RACE.

Tammany Captures the Rich Realization Stakes.

Over Thirty Thousand People at the Sheephead Bay Track to Witness the Event—Races at Washington Park.

By Telegram to The Times.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, July 2.—[By The Associated Press.] Fair weather and a prospective fierce battle for the great Realization Stakes, worth \$30,000 to the winner, attracted a great crowd to the beautiful Sheephead Bay course this afternoon. The crowd was larger than the Suburban day gathering. At 2:30 fully 80,000 persons had passed through the gates and each incoming train landed 1000 more. The track was dry on the surface, but damp underneath. It was a great betting event, with Victory and Tammany at the end equal post favorites at 5 to 2.

Garrison lay in the last place with Tammany until seven furlongs had been traversed. He then moved up to fifth place. As they neared the end of the mile and a quarter he showed second. At the end of the home stretch the Pepper, who had taken the lead from Shellback at the end of five furlongs, began to tire and Garrison simply romped home, winner by a length and a half. Following are the summaries:

One mile. Key West won, Mary Stone second, Anna F. third; time 1:44 2-5.

Future course. Corduroy won, Evanas second, Lawless third; time 1:18 2-5.

Seven furlongs. Cynosure won, Walcott second, Doncaster third; time 1:29 8-5.

Realization stakes, 1 mile and five furlongs. Tammany won, Pepper second, Paton third; time 2:51 8-5.

Four furlongs. Atlantic won, Julia Kinney second, Daglio third; time 0:57.

One mile and a furlong, on turf. Snowball won, Strathmeath second, Lizzie third; time 1:58 2-5.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, July 2.—At Washington Park the track was very heavy.

One mile. Good-by won, Lord Harry second, Upham third; time 2:01.

Five furlongs. Dutch Oven won, Foot Runner second, Princess Lorraine third; time 1:14.

Oakwood handicap, sweepstakes, all open, mile and 1 furlong. Covenor won, Wadsworth second, Silverado third; time 2:16 4-5.

One mile and a sixteenth. Orville won, Future second, Lew Carlie third; time 2:14.

One mile. Loudan won, Dollie McCone second, Eli Kendig third; time 2:01.

ANOTHER CYCLONE.

Great Damage by Wind and Flood in Springfield (Ill.).

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 2.—[By The Associated Press.] Chapin and vicinity was visited by a severe cyclone this evening. Particulars are unobtainable owing to prostration of the wires. Passengers just arrived say that one man was killed outright and three persons were so severely injured that they will probably die, while a number were slightly hurt. A large number of residences and business houses were damaged. All trains were delayed. It is reported that at Winchester the storm was even more severe. Wires are down and it is impossible to verify the rumor. At Chapin a schoolhouse was unroofed and several houses demolished. A Wabash freight train was blown from the track and a tramp stealing a ride was dangerously injured. Great damage was done to crops. A severe cloudburst near Franklin caused damage to railroad property.

OTTAWA (Ill.), July 2.—At 5:30 this evening another cloudburst struck the Illinois Valley from the north, accompanied by a violent storm of wind. The downpour continued nearly three hours, by 7 o'clock the entire northern portion of the city was flooded. While no families were driven from their homes, the water reached the first floors in many residences. Cellars were flooded and the manufacturing district inundated. Five washouts are reported on the Rock Island.

A Burlington train was caught in the flood a mile east of the city and obliged to stop on account of the lake water over the track. Fox River is out of its banks and rising at the rate of a foot an hour.

"Green Goods" Men Captured.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—United States officers yesterday arrested at Van Buren, Mo., William Tolson, John Tolton and Absalom Coleman on charges of crimes of a "green goods" nature, whereby they are alleged to have netted \$2000 per month. The men were held in \$2000 bail each. It is claimed by the men that they sold only Confederate bills and pretended they were nothing else, while the officers assert that captured letters prove it a pure "green goods" case.







## MANY TALKED.

(Continued from first page.)

favor of slightly amending the silver plank of the St. Louis platform so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The committee then adjourned till 10 p.m.

The miscellaneous sub-committees rushed to work, but were unable to finish in time to make a full report to the general committee. It was decided, as far as the platform is concerned, to adopt the plank of the St. Louis platform with a few slight changes, and cover the additional matters it is considered necessary to pronounce upon in separate resolutions. Contrary to expectation and to the relief of the sub-committee, the Plankists and woman suffragists did not appear. Representatives of the Nicaragua Canal appeared and urged the endorsement of the enterprise. It was decided to draft a separate resolution, which would, in effect, declare that the People's party is in favor of the construction of the canal if it should be found feasible, but it should be constructed through the issuance of treasury notes and owned entirely by the Government. On the "Force Bill," a resolution was adopted providing for the purity of elections, but pronouncing against Federal interference. It will read:

Resolved, that we are in favor of a free ballot and fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter through the intervention of the States by means of the Australian or secret ballot system.

At 10 p.m. the sub-committee on Finance reported that it had taken the St. Louis platform as the basis, and after slight modification, decided to recommend the adoption of the following as the People's party declaration on the financial questions:

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, full legal tender for all uses of banking corporations; a just, equitable, efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not exceeding 2 percent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plank of the Farmer's Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in the discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal rate of 16 to 1.

(b) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be specifically increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) We believe the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and National revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

The only objection to the sub-committee's report came from Chairman Branch of the main committee, who favored a radical income tax clause reading as follows:

We demand a graduated tax on incomes subject to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered.

Branch read a letter from Congressman Watson of Georgia, warmly urging the adoption of the declaration, but N. Greer of Massachusetts objected to the amendment, as did John W. Steele of Illinois. After further discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the report of the sub-committee on Finance, as above quoted, was adopted without change.

Chairman Schilling, of the sub-committee on Land, reported that the sub-committee recommended the adoption of the following plank of the St. Louis platform without change.

Land, including all natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and the alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

The report was received with applause and adopted amid applause.

The sub-committee on Transportation submitted the following report:

Transportation being a means of exchange and public necessity, the Government should own and operate railroads in the interest of the people.

(a) Telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being necessary for the transportation of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

(b) If Congress should determine that the Nicaragua Canal is a national waterway, it is necessary the same should be constructed, owned and operated by the Government, and we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Several members objected to any expressions on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal, but they were in the minority and the report of the committee was adopted without change.

The sub-committee on Preamble has not yet prepared a preamble to the platform, and was granted until Monday morning to complete its labors.

The only inharmonious incident was the report of the sub-committee on miscellaneous matters. The committee stated it had not yet completed its labors, but was prepared to submit, as a partial report, the resolution already mentioned regarding the "Force Bill." An indirect declaration against the bill was received with practically unanimous favor, but there was a dispute over the Australian ballot provision, as several delegates from the South insisted it had been so perverted that it was really working to the destruction of the rights of the people instead of to the protection of the voter in his franchise.

There were various suggestions for amendments, but they were rejected, and midnight having arrived the sub-committee withdrew its report. A complete and modified plank will be submitted Monday morning, when work is resumed.

## GRESHAM'S POSITION.

He Will Not Accept the Nomination on Any Terms.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—[By the Associated Press.] In view of the absorbing interest throughout the country regarding the possible nomination of Judge Gresham for the Presidency by the People's party convention at Omaha, the News sent Judge Gresham the following dispatch:

Will you say something for publication in the News? Will you accept the nomination from the Omaha convention if tendered?

In reply the News this morning received the following dispatch:

ORLEANS (Ind.), July 2.—I would not accept on any platform.

NEW ALBANY (Ind.), July 2.—Judge N. Q. Gresham arrived this morning on his way to Lanesville, called there by the death of his brother, Col. Benjamin Gresham. While in New Albany he received a telegram from Hon. Jackson Orr in regard to his acceptance of the nomination for President by People's party.

In reply he sent the following: Hon. Jackson Orr, Omaha.—In view of the friendly manner in which my name appears still to be considered at Omaha, it is due to you and your fellow delegates that I should say that I do not desire to be the standard-bearer of the People's party and could not accept

the nomination if unanimously tendered. [Signed.] W. Q. GRESHAM.

Orr is an old schoolmate and friend of Judge Gresham and a delegate to the Omaha convention.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The fact has just been made public that an attempt was made to get Judge Gresham to consent to the use of his name for the Presidential nomination before the Prohibition National Convention, with a view to having the nomination decided by the People's party at Omaha, making a strong combination. That it did not succeed any better than the attempt to get him to take the People's party nomination is evident from the action of the Prohibition Convention.

## RESULTS OF THE DAY.

Delegates Still at Sea as to a Presidential Candidate.

OMAHA (Neb.), July 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The first day's session of the People's party convention was a harmonious one and promises well for the great independent organization. The convention is still entirely at sea as to a Presidential ticket and the indications are that when the roll is called for the presentation of candidates for the Presidency, at least a dozen names will be placed before the convention. All doubts as to Gresham's candidacy being settled, he is no longer mentioned in connection with the nomination. There is little doubt that Hon. James B. Weaver of Iowa will lead on the first ballot, although it is improbable that any nomination will be reached until two or three ballots have been taken. Stewart of Nebraska, Senator Kyle, Ignatius Donnelly, Jones of Nevada and Vandervort, a prominent G.A.R. man, are a few of those mentioned for the Presidential nomination. Despite the protest of the Nevada delegates, members of the silver league look with favor upon Stewart, and nothing but a decided stand of the delegates of his own State will prevent his name being presented to the convention. There is but little mention of the Vice-Presidency so far.

## Convention Notes.

OMAHA (Neb.), July 2.—The Committee on Rules and Order of Business unanimously adopted a report that Cushing's manual be chosen to regulate the proceedings of the convention.

The "Blue and Gray" reunion was held tonight and proved the largest and most exuberant gathering yet held in the Coliseum. Ben Terrell of Texas presided. The speakers were Henry L. Berry of Georgia, Powers of Indiana, Lloyd of Florida, Col. Norton of Illinois and Mrs. Lease of Kansas.

The Committee on Permanent Organization concluded its labor tonight and will be ready to report to the convention Monday morning. Henry L. Louks, of Huron, S. D., was chosen permanent chairman by almost unanimous vote. Louks is looked upon as the originator of the movement for independent political action, which culminated in the foundation of the party now holding its first national convention.

## A STORMY ELECTION.

Political Riots in Various Parts of Ireland.

Father Behan Comes into Collision With the Parnellites Again—Speakers Beaten by Mobs—The Result in England.

By Telegram to the Times.

DUBLIN, July 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Father Behan, whose recent speech in Ireland he bitterly attacked the memory of Parnell, caused much bitter feeling, spoke again today. He excused his former utterances on the plea that they were made in the heat of the campaign. After the meeting was over a crowd followed Behan's carriage, hooting and yelling at him. The priest lost his temper, and, putting his head out of the carriage window, called the Parnellites scoundrels and said they were stuffed with the cheapest kind of porter. The police had to interfere to protect him.

Col. John P. Nolan (Parnellite), in the northern division of Galway, was knocked down and badly beaten today. A priest has been arrested on a charge of inciting the attack.

The house of a prominent anti-Parnellite at Cork has been attacked by Parnellites, who smashed the windows and shattered the furniture. Children in the house were injured by stones.

A serious political riot occurred at Waterford last night. Two meetings were held in the city. At one the principal speaker was John E. Redmond (Parnellite), and at the other David Sheehy (anti-Parnellite). After the meetings were over the Parnellite faction stormed Sheehy's committee room. The police charged the assailants, but their efforts were useless and the committee room was captured.

During the fight many participants on both sides were wounded, including Sheehy, who was injured in three places. Several arrests were made.

Doctors, who were called to attend Sheehy report that he is dangerously wounded. He is very weak, having lost a great deal of blood.

While William O'Brien was addressing a meeting at Limerick, in support of the candidature of the anti-Parnellites, the assembly was attacked by a band of Parnellites. A fierce fight followed, during which several of the participants were wounded. The police arrested some rioters and escorted O'Brien to his hotel.

## THE CONTEST IN ENGLAND.

Intense Feeling—Partial List of Members of the Commons Returned.

LONDON, July 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The elections in England are bitterly contested. Many rows and collisions have resulted from the high feeling. At Southampton one man was killed.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, was returned without opposition today. A number of other candidates were returned without opposition, including Speaker Peel.

Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Union Liberal candidate for London University, was returned today without opposition.

The total elections thus far show the return of eleven Liberal Unionists and four Liberals.

In Flint district, in Wales, J. H. Lewis, Liberal candidate, was assaulted while addressing a meeting and forced to flee to his hotel.

Glasgow, July 2.—Gladstone arrived in the city this afternoon. The streets through which he passed were lined with cheering crowds. There was an immense gathering at the meeting and the speaker was hailed with every manifestation of friendship and respect. He delivered one of his characteristic addresses.

Murphy Tales of the Monks, By Stephania, Eclectic Book Exchange, Kansas and Maine.

## THE SILVER CONTEST.

Indications That It Will Rage Again in the House.

Talk of Resorting to the Closure Once More Heard.

Bland Hurrying Back from Missouri to Boss the Battle.

Other Washington News.—The Recent Report of Seizures of Sealers Believed to Be True—Aid for the Mission Indians.

By Telegram to the Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[By the Associated Press.] As the House adjourned today until Tuesday, the "Free Silver Bill" will not get before the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures till that day. If nothing unforeseen occurs, a meeting of the committee will be called for Wednesday. Pending action on the bill by the committee, nothing remains to be done except to create sentiment for or against the bill among members of the House, and this the managers of the respective sides are doing with more or less vigor and success. As there would be but small prospect of reaching a vote on the bill, if unlimited debate were allowed, the talk today is primarily confined to discussion of the closure rule, and, secondarily, how the Republicans will vote if such a rule is reported.

The anti-silver Democrats as yet have held no formal conference, but are doing a good deal of missionary work. They believe they have sufficient strength to defeat the closure, if they can obtain the assistance of the Republicans, but the Republicans will not commit themselves. When the bill gets on the calendar the Rules Committee will be asked to report a special order for its consideration. The free coinage advocates will not brook any delay that indicates a disposition to shelve a request for such order.

LEWIS (Mo.), July 2.—Congressman Bland held the Silver House passage said: "I leave on the first train today and will be in Washington in time to renew the fight in the House by Tuesday. I intended to remain at home until the 16th, but this news has changed my mind. I will try to have the Free Coinage Bill through the House in spite of opposition to it."

Bland says he never doubted the sincerity of Speaker Crisp as a free coinage man and thinks the bill can now be speedily brought to a vote in the House.

## THE CAPTURED SEALERS.

Washington Officials Believe the British Columbia Report True.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[By the Associated Press.] No official information was received at Washington today regarding the reported seizures of British vessels in Alaskan waters by the Corwin. Secretary of State Foster said he saw no reason to doubt the accuracy of the press dispatches, especially as they indicated very conclusively that the seizures were made in consequence of violation of the United States revenue and custom laws and not because of violation of the *modus vivendi* agreement.

Secretary Foster, Acting Secretary Ramsey, of the Navy Department, and Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the Treasury Department, were in conference on the subject today. It is understood the action of the Corwin in enforcing a rigid interpretation of its revenue laws against foreign vessels in Alaska is in strict accord with instructions given her commander before sailing, from San Francisco.

To Aid the Mission Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President has approved the act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect certain recommendations of the Mission Indian Commission and to issue patents for certain lands, and the act increasing the pension of George W. White.

The act providing for opening a part of the Colville Reservation in Washington has become a law without the President's signature.

## Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President has decided to appoint Col. Robert Williams, senior Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General of the army, vice Gen. F. C. Ketton, retired. Gen. Ketton (retired) has been appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[By the Associated Press.] House.—Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, a silver man, offered a resolution providing that on some day in July the Speaker may entertain a motion to suspend the rules and pass the Silver Bill. Referred.

A message from the Senate announcing the passage of the Free Silver Bill was received with applause.

A disagreeing conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill was presented, and further conference ordered. The conferees being instructed to urge an amendment providing \$75,000 out of the district revenues for the expenses attending the Grand Army encampment at Washington.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana submitted the conference report on the River and Harbor Bill. The previous question on adoption of the report was ordered—yeas, 192; nays, 84.

After eulogies on the late Senator Wilson of Maryland, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

## A Fruitless Hold-up.

St. Paul (Minn.), July 2.—A passenger train on the Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad was held up last night near Kasota, Minn., by two masked men, who tried to rob the express car. One guarded the engineer and fireman, while the other went back to the express car and rapped on the door. The express messenger opened the door and the robber entered. He compelled the messenger to open the safe at the muzzle of a revolver. A large amount of money was in the safe, but in opening it the messenger managed to drop behind the safe unseen by the robber. Seeing the safe empty, the robber rejected his companion. Both disappeared in the woods.

Tore Up the Stars and Stripes.

TORONTO (Ont.), July 2.—A special from Wyatton, Ont., says: "This is Dominion day. The citizens were surprised this morning to see the Stars and Stripes, an immense flag, hoisted high over a small British flag on the roof of Rev. Dr. Yeomans' church, a Presbyterian minister. The excited citizens called the attention of the

## NOTICE!

Mr. G. A. Dobson who has satisfactorily acted as my collecting agent for The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in Los Angeles, having resigned said agency, resignation to take effect on and after July 1, 1892. Policy holders of said company are respectfully requested on and after said date to pay their renewal premiums at the City Bank, No. 181 South Spring street, Los Angeles, and for all information with reference to the general business of The Mutual Life Insurance Company will please apply to Mr. A. D. Thomas, my manager for the Southern California Department, whose address will be at City Bank, No. 181 South Spring street. Office telephone, No. 489; residence telephone, No. 15.

A. D. FORBES, General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

## SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING!!

**GORDAN BROTHERS**  
—THE—  
**LEADING TAILORS**  
118 South Spring,  
LOS ANGELES, - CAL.  
Tell Your Wife  
—THAT—  
Lola Montez  
Creme  
—THE—  
Skin Food  
Tissue  
—AND—  
Builder

Arouse the skin to action prevents wrinkles, feeds the impoverished skin and muscles. Without its use presently the tissues shrink and the skin loses its youthfulness and becomes wrinkled with the wrinkles of fire's devastating waste, prevents the skin from becoming tanned, freckled or rough by exposure to the weather. One application of THE SKIN FOOD acts like a charm. At the mountains or seaside it is indispensable. Price 75 cents. Sold everywhere or sent on receipt of price by mail.

HOW CAN YOU TOLERATE  
FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, YELLOW OR MUDDY SKIN, MOTH, WRINKLES, or any form of facial disfigurements when MRS. NETTIE HARRISON guarantees to cure you? Don't consider your case a hopeless one.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor, 26 GEARY ST., San Francisco, Cal. Treats ladies for all blemishes or disfigurements of Face or Figure. Ladies can be treated at a distance.

MRS. L. LAWRENCE, Lady Hairdresser and Manicurist, 238 South Spring Street, lady agent for Los Angeles, Cal.

A delicious and healthful drink for ladies and children. Made from pure Jamaica Ginger and Fruit syrups combined with Natural Soda Water, recharged with its own gas.

Non-alcoholic.

H. JEVNE, AGENT.  
136-138 North Spring-st.

Adams Bros., the old reliable Los Angeles dentists, have reduced their prices as follows:

Artificial teeth, \$5.00 to \$10.00; all shades and shapes kept in stock to suit the case. Fillings, slow and painless extracting, \$1.00 regular extractions, 50c. Old roots and teeth crowned, \$5.00 and up. Teeth without roots for the expense attending the Grand Army encampment at Washington.

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authorities to the matter. They asked Yeomans to place the flags on equal terms. He refused and defied them to interfere. Leading citizens marched to his house, and a constable lowered the flag and it was torn up by the excited citizens."

Guarding Carnegie's Works.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—Fully 1000 men were on guard all last night in Homestead, Munhall and around the Carnegie steel works. There is no possible approach to the town, and not a mill that is not strongly guarded. The best of order prevailed and no trouble is apprehended.

Cyrus W. Field Dying.

DONBS FERRY (N.Y.), July 2.—The attending physician thinks Cyrus W. Field may live until tomorrow, but his case is hopeless.

## The Busy Bee.

As we promised you, we opened our

**GREAT**

**House Cleaning Sale!**

**YESTERDAY!**

We Have Got a Great Assortment of Bargains Ready to Unload Now!

The public know us well enough to realize that when we say bargains it means something out of the usual run.

A full line of Ladies' Goat Newport Ties and Button Shoes at

75c.



Ladies' Edwin C. Burt's hand-turned French Kid Shoes, worth \$8.00 a pair, now on sale at

\$3.00.



Don't overlook this bargain! Ladies' \$8.00 French Kid Shoes at

\$3.00.

Ladies', Boys and Men's Tennis Slippers—50c a Pair

Ice Cream Soda Served Free to all Visitors.

## IN MEN'S WEAR

We have Numerous Small Lots of Fine Shoes worth all the way from \$8.00 to \$5.00 a pair. \$3.00

Men's all Calf Button Shoes \$1.50 a pair.

The Busy Bee! Wm. O'Reilly & Co.

One Price, Plain Figures, and Money Cheerfully Refunded.

## Voluntary Testimonials

—GIVEN TO—

**DR. WOHL,**

The Eminent Chinese Physician.



Dr. Wohl's life work has been from early youth one of persistent and untiring observation, study and investigation, as fully as lay in his power to perfect himself in all branches of the art of healing human sickness and disease. Born in China, of influential parents, of a family whose ancestors have been for generations deservedly renowned as leading physicians. Dr. Wohl naturally followed in the footsteps of his fathers. In China he has practiced his profession for several years, being at one time a physician in the Imperial Hospital, and in America for a long time. His great number of patients, his wonderful and many cures, and the great list of letters from grateful and thankful patients prove him to be a remarkable and successful healer of sickness and all diseases.

For a long time I have been suffering with bladder and kidney troubles. No doctoring or medicines seemed to do me good. I consulted the best physicians and surgeons in Los Angeles city. They gave me morphine and drugs, but no relief could I obtain. After suffering great pain and having my passage almost entirely closed, I, fourteen days ago, began using Dr. Wohl's medicines. Today I am perfectly well. I do consider Dr. Wohl the most successful physician in Southern California. C. A. STEELE, 318 and 319 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. October 13, 1891.

I have doctoring with the best physicians of San Francisco for my heart disease, but I received no benefit. Thirty days ago I was recommended to you and began your treatment; before this I was twice completely prostrated in the public streets. But today I am a well man and I thank you sincerely for my recovery. Respectfully, J. C. SIMPSON, 537 Gladys ave., Los Angeles, Cal. January 10, 1892.

In Cleveland, O., many months ago, I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, terminating in asthma. The doctors said there was no hope of my recovery. But that a change to California might prolong my life. February last I came to San Bernardino and doctoring with three physicians, but obtained no relief; finally Dr. Wohl was recommended to me by a friend. I took his medicines and followed his directions and today I am perfectly well. MISS MRS. J. C. SIMPSON, San Bernardino, Cal. Oct. 30, 1891.

Dr. Wohl has hundreds of similar testimonials, but space alone prevents further publication of them here. Dr. Wohl is the oldest and best-known Chinese Physician in Southern California. His many cures have been remarkable, involving Female Troubles, Tumors and every form of disease. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential. Free consultation and all afflicted are cordially invited to call on Dr. Wohl at his office.

227 South Main st., between Second and Third sts. OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## HANCOCK BANNING,

—IMPORTER OF SOUTHERN—

**WELLINGTON LUMP COAL**

\$11.25 PER TON; 65c PER CWT.

Office, 130 W. Second Street. Telephone 36.

YARD: 888 North Main Street. Telephone 1045.

WAGON AND KINDLING.



# COMMERCIAL CALIFORNIA.



## PASADENA.

**Capt. Simpson's Followers Eat on the Other Fellows.**

**What Was Done at the Valley Hunt Business Meeting.**

**The Salvation Army Celebration at the Tabernacle.**

**No Demonstration Here Tomorrow—The Circus Comes to Town—People Coming and Going—Brevities.**

The third of a series of whist tournaments was held at the Pickwick Club rooms. Friday night two sets of players captained respectively by Capt. C. M. Simpson and Col. J. Banbury. In both the former tournaments Capt. Simpson's men scored the greater number of points and when play began Friday night they had a lead of 63 points. Col. Banbury's forces braced up nobly and closed the evening with fifteen points ahead of their adversaries. This, however, left them forty-five points in the rear and they accordingly paid for the sumptuous supper that was served later by Pete Steel.

The score was kept by points. Following is printed in full for the edification of victors and vanquished alike. Capt. Simpson's teams are named first.

July 17—Palmer and Walker, 41, vs. Doty and Hertel, 30; Magee and Lippincott, 38, vs. W. J. Craig and Lukens, 29; Klock and Hertel, 18, vs. Clark and Twombly, 30; Simpson and Carter, 38, vs. Fletcher and Dalrymple, 39; Torrance and Rogers, 39, vs. Conger and Rose, 42; Rigg and Lyman Craig, 40, vs. Banbury and Heydenreich, 12. Total: Simpson, 214; Banbury, 139.

June 24—Craig and Klock, 26, vs. Banbury and Magee, 11; Jones and Lippincott, 40, vs. Twombly and Rose, 21; Simpson and Carter, 38, vs. Lukens and W. J. Craig, 31; Torrance and Rogers, 42, vs. Prosser and Staats, 12; Walker and Palmer, 51, vs. Hertel and Doty, 34. Total: Simpson, 180; Banbury, 207; for the three tournaments; Simpson, 553; Banbury, 440.

### VALLEY HUNT NOTES.

The business meetings of the Valley Hunt Club have not always been characterized by a large attendance, but since the acquisition of a club building marked interest has been manifested in all matters connected with this club, and Friday evening no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a quorum at the business meeting.

President Bolt presided, and upon the reading of the reports of the secretary and treasurer the club was found to be in a flourishing condition, and is becoming more popular than ever. Many who have withdrawn from the club are applying for readmission, and so many new applications have been presented for membership that a special meeting was appointed for Friday evening of this week for the consideration and passing upon these names.

On motion it was decided to rent the present building used as a clubhouse for club purposes by the month only.

The question of changing the club day from Friday to Saturday was discussed, but it was decided to retain Friday.

A proposition for lighting the clubhouse made by the electric light company was considered and rejected.

The subject of the care of the Valley Hunt dogs, though doubtless a valuable possession in hunting season are somewhat of an incubus at times, was discussed at length and was finally left to the discretion of the master of the hounds.

The House Committee on Finance, empowered to provide necessary furnishings for the club.

At the close of the business meeting light refreshments were served through the courtesy of Mrs. C. T. Daggert and Mrs. E. H. May, after which, while several departed, many remained to enjoy a social game of euchre or whist.

A picnic will be given, including club members only, on Saturday next, from 5 until 10 o'clock p.m., in the spacious surrounding the clubhouse.

Among those present at the evening were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Daggert, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Wolkyns, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Grebble, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. May, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Cole, Mary Cole, Hall, Dobbins, Messrs. Root, Staats, Dr. Frasse, Dr. and Mrs. Rowland and others.

**SALVATION ARMY.**

Pasadenians enjoyed a novel entertainment on Friday evening at the M. E. Tabernacle, which was well filled with interested spectators, curious to witness the methods of religious instruction practiced by the Salvation Army.

The Pasadena corps was largely reinforced by Los Angeles brethren and the platform presented a martial appearance, with a full band of brass and scarlet-coated soldiers of the cross. The exercises were unique. The programme was varied with addresses, exhortations, experiences and music—duets, trios and quartettes, with banjo and guitar accompaniments, were numerous and many numbers creditably rendered.

The principal feature of the evening, or at least that which drew forth the greatest amount of enthusiasm, was the negro singing of Brother and Sister Bech of Los Angeles, who entered into the rendering of revival hymns with old-time camp-meeting zeal, and Mrs. Bech distinguished herself by marvelous feats in high jumping when fully under the influence of religious exaltation, to the great delight of the hordes present.

The contributions on this occasion, which were collected by the passing of tambourines in the hands of coy maidens, fell something short of the anticipations of the performers, but were sufficient, it is hoped, to cover expenses.

The meeting was carried on in good form and the audience was composed for the most part of order and respect. Citizens, and the programme, while not beyond criticism, had much to recommend it and was courteously and well received by all present.

**PASADENA BREVITIES.**

M. J. Quimby has completed the job of painting James Smith's handsome residence on the west bluff.

The Marlborough school girls are at last home for their summer vacation. A duet will be rendered by Prof. O. W. Kyle and Mrs. Cates.

The postoffice will be open on Monday from 10 to 11 o'clock a.m. and from 4 to 5 o'clock p.m. Letter carriers will not deliver mail on Monday.

At the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle this morning Rev. J. W. Phelps will preach a sermon appropriate to the Fourth of July on "Our Nation's Greatness."

There will be no meeting of the City Council tomorrow. The honorable Board of Councilmen will celebrate for the most part with their Los Angeles brethren.

The members of the Pasadena Fire Engine Company will meet at 7 o'clock sharp, when the company will be formed and a street parade will follow in honor of the glorious Fourth.

On Monday evening the Santa Fe Railroad Company will run a special train, leaving Los Angeles at 11 p.m., for the benefit of those wishing to attend the Fourth of July celebrations in Los Angeles.

A special train will be sent out on the Terminal road on Monday morning at 7 o'clock for the accommodation of those wishing to spend the Fourth at Long Beach and it is said that half of Pasadena is booked for the trip.

The usual services will be held today at the Christian Church. In the morning Rev. T. D. Garwin will deliver a sermon on "The Elements of Christian Worship," and in the evening upon "A Helpful Audience, or the Power of the Good Attendance."

Howard J. Platt and W. B. Thompson, who have just completed their second year at Yale University, arrived home on yesterday's overland. They will spend their summer vacation at their respective homes, returning to Yale in the fall.

The parents and friends of Miss Wood's pupils were entertained at the home of Prof. Tebbitts in North Pasadena Tuesday evening. At the close of the programme, which was highly enjoyed by all, light refreshments consisting of ice-cream and cake were served to the good attendance.

On Sunday afternoon the Y.M.C.A. will hold a union meeting in Strong's Hall at 3 o'clock, for both ladies and gentlemen, at which time Prof. S. F. Hafford, of Heidelberg College, will address the association in Southern California.

The big live oak at the head of California street, where it joins Orange Grove avenue, was set on fire by vandals on Friday evening and destruction was wrought by the prompt action on the part of the Fire Company. This famous oak is an old landmark, and a great ornament to the street. Its destruction would have been a serious loss to the city, and the vandals who perpetrated this act of vandalism cannot be too severely reprimanded.

Pasadena was alive with excitement yesterday afternoon and evening, occasioned by the incoming of a circus, quite an unusual event in this town. The circus, which arrived at 10 o'clock, was a combination of small-booby and big-booby, and the attendance at the afternoon performance was not only large, but the show was well represented.

The circus was well represented. The character of the performance was that of a variety show of the highest order. Wonderful feats, acrobatic, gymnastic and athletic, were performed, and the women, who were iron jaw carried off the honors of the evening.

**PERSONAL.**

A. W. Roche is confined to his home by illness.

Messrs. Staats and Holt leave this morning for Catalina.

C. E. Brooks left yesterday for San Diego on a business trip.

J. S. Baldwin goes to Orange on Monday morning for a brief visit.

Misses Louhe and Anita Huges have returned home for their holidays.

C. B. Scoville leaves this morning for a pleasure trip to a few days at Santa Monica.

C. U. Russell started yesterday afternoon for Catalina and will not return until Tuesday.

Mal. Skillen will leave on Tuesday for Catalina, there to remain during the summer.

W. W. Downs and Miss Smith went to Redondo yesterday to be absent several days.

P. W. Healy and family, V. L. Carroll and family will enjoy the Fourth at Santa Monica.

Mrs. J. T. Bangham left yesterday for Long Beach where she will remain during the summer.

A. A. White and family left yesterday for Santa Monica, where they will remain during the summer.

E. R. Hull returned yesterday from his Eastern trip, having been absent in Cleveland, O., for several weeks.

Capt. N. S. Bangham has gone to Long Beach, but will return in time to take charge of tomorrow's exercises.

Prof. T. S. C. Lowe returned yesterday from San Francisco, where he has been absent four days on business.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cambell will spend the Fourth at Santa Monica, where they will remain during the summer.

J. F. Steen and wife, accompanied by Mrs. H. J. Holmes, will spend the Fourth at Long Beach, having left last evening for that place.

Dr. G. Roscoe Thomas and family left yesterday for Catalina, where they will occupy their lately completed summer cottages.

Misses Ida Hamilton and Ruth Baker went to Santa Ana yesterday to visit the family of G. E. Foster, and will remain there until Tuesday.

W. R. Staats, Dr. J. M. Radebaugh and other members of the Yachting Club left yesterday afternoon for Catalina, and were present at the ball given in the pavilion last evening.

**OCEANSIDE.**

A big celebration on the Fourth and a circus on the 6th are among the attractions of Oceanside this week.

Bathing good and plenty of bathers in the sea.

Several of our citizens went to San Diego to attend the Mills meetings last week.

Miss Hattie Reese has returned to Oceanside on a short visit.

Miss Alice Martin has returned from a two weeks' visit to San Diego.

President Marvel and several other officers of the Santa Fe left on a short time in Oceanside one day last week.

Capt. J. L. Sharp of Kansas left for a thirty-days' visit to his old home on Tuesday last.

**CLOSE FOURTH OF JULY.**

We, the undersigned, shoe dealers of Los Angeles, agree to close our respective places of business all day 4th of July, in order to give our employees a legal holiday.

GIBSON & TYLER CO., 110 N. W. COR. 11th & W. STS.

M. H. HEWES, 110 N. W. COR. 11th & W. STS.

HEIDEL & GORDIN, 110 N. W. COR. 11th & W. STS.

KILGORE & ANDERSON, 110 N. W. COR. 11th & W. STS.

YOU will be much surprised at the results of using Winkler's.

**EUCALYPTA EXTRACT** for Insomnia, throat affections, general weakness, nervousness; safe and efficient.

**MOLLIN** is sold in large bottles and you can use it freely.

**TIMES BRANCH OFFICES.**

PASADENA—No. 505 East Colorado street.

POMONA—Corner Second and Main sts.

SAN BERNARDINO—Stewart Hotel News Stand.

SANTA ANA—No. 206 West Fourth street.

ANAHEIM—Jos. Holman.

SANTA BARBARA—No. 713 State street.

RELANDS—Dugan's, 713 State street.

AZUSA—Pioneer News Agency, R. B. Nathan exclusive agent.

COLTON—J. E. Matot, Postoffice news stand.

RIVERSIDE—Willett Gardner, at A. L. Derby's news stand.

At all these branch offices, news items, advertisements and orders for THE TIMES are received.

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

**Preparations for the Celebration of the Fourth.**

**Interesting Exercises at San Bernardino and Riverside.**

**Joseph L. Merrill's Chances of Recovery Very Good.**

**A Close Watch Kept Over Him, as He Says He Will Yet Accomplish His Purpose—General News Notes and Personal.**

### SAN BERNARDINO.

San Bernardino has made very elaborate preparations in the matter of decorations for the celebration of the National Birthday. Nearly every store, shop and public edifice in the city is elaborately decorated with the Stars and Stripes and bunting of the national colors. In many of the show windows the merchandise has been entirely replaced by the tasteful display of decorations, while others have interwoven the national colors and their goods into artistic displays. Some of the most patriotic of the merchants have been working for days upon the arrangement and placing of their decorations, and the effect, as one looks along the principal streets, is one of a great gala celebration.

In the windows of Jonas & Bros., as well as his hatch, his store is sitting neat, and the same G. W. in front, the quality of the display of the red, white and blue. In many other stores the display of goods and decorative materials are very attractively made.

### SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Mrs. L. O. Taylor returned yesterday to Portland, Or., via the Santa Fe.

W. J. Curtis will read the Declaration of Independence before the assembled multitude on the Fourth.

Rev. Leslie W. Sprague of Pomona will occupy the pulpit of Rev. J. A. Wells at the opening of this morning.

Twelve Los Angeles people returned by stage yesterday from Bear Valley and give flattering accounts of the region.

The thermometer reached 106° in some localities about the city Friday and Saturday. A good breeze made it comfortable, however.

J. A. Graves and family of Los Angeles left here yesterday morning by Crocker & Hoagland's stage for Bear Valley to enjoy a few days' cool weather.

The C. P. Barrows Fruit Company of this city has shipped over twenty tons of apricots for export.

The quality of the fruit is unusually high this year.

A. E. Lemon and Ella N. Parsons of Pasadena and J. H. Williams, C. Riggley and Ben H. Randall of Alameda were among the passengers on yesterday's stages for Bear Valley.

The San Bernardino and Redlands motor road is putting in a switch at Idlewild for loading fruit. Supervisor Wilson went out with Col. Wilson yesterday to inspect the work.

Mrs. F. X. Engler, widow of the pianist who died from hemorrhage upon the stage last night, is in the city and is trying to make a proper disposition of the remains. She is in straightened circumstances and is in need of money.

Reports from Joseph L. Merrill of Rialto, who attempted suicide yesterday, are to the effect that he is resting easily, and chances are good for his recovery. A close watch is being kept over him, however, as he says he will yet destroy his life.

The travel to the coast set in brisk yesterday, upon the beginning of the half-fare rate. The Southern Pacific sent sixty passengers from San Bernardino to the seaside yesterday and the Santa Fe thirty-two for a breath of fresh air. The indication is that the travel will be much heavier today than yesterday.

### RIVERSIDE.

The morning exercises tomorrow will consist of music by the Riverside band, an oration by C. H. Keyes of Pasadena, a poem by C. O. Trowbridge of this city, all to occur in front of the Rowell Hotel, beginning at 9 o'clock. A bicycle parade follows, winding up in the city and ending at the hotel. The games will be played by Pasadena and Riverside lines. There is to be no charge for admission to these exercises.

### A LIVELY RUN AND SHORT STOP.

On Friday afternoon E. Michellbacher's delivery team took it into their heads to speed upon the streets and, severing the hitching rope with a snap, they ran up Orange street to Seventh and north on Seventh to the corner of Main, where they wound up in a collision with the horse and buggy of C. W. Smith, who was on his way to the hotel. The horse was badly scratched, especially Mr. Finch's, and his buggy almost demolished. Several people passing secured the animals and disentangled them from the harness. Good time was made upon the road, the team halted with alacrity and the destruction of property great enough to satisfy the Anarchists.

### RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

Presidential campaign hats have arrived in this city.

Dr. J. A. Galt departs tomorrow for a visit at Berkeley, Cal.

C. O. Alpin has gone to San Diego to spend the Fourth.

H. C. Livingston is spending a week or two in Los Angeles.

C. C. Gerdner, who came to Riverside on a visit, now expects to locate here.

The surplus pepper trees on Magnolia avenue will be removed by Alex. Calland.

Mrs. F. W. Richardson, of the Glenwood, is back from a pleasant visit at Santa Barbara.

G. O. Newman is enjoying a visit from his cousin, John Newman, an organ manufacturer of Chicago.

C. H. Watson has gone with the children of John G. North for a visit to Paris, Ontario, Canada.

B. F. Allen and family will spend the summer at San Diego. They have already gone to the city to make arrangements.

George Rice, Jr., of Alhambra, is among those in the city for the purpose of taking part in the athletic sports tomorrow.

In the street department of the city's expenses the sum of \$2,004.50 was expended last month. The total disbursements of the city were \$3,914.58.

The death rate at Riverside for the month of June was in the proportion of four per day for a population of 100,000. This is a low rate for this season of the year.

The Democrats of Riverside think that they are now strong enough to be a factor in the election, so met on Saturday evening to effect a permanent local organization.

In the consolidation of the several interests of the company under the one name of Southern California Railway Company, L. C. Walte of this city becomes one of the directors of the larger company.

The directors of the Escondido Irrigation district made a trip over the flume line in company with Civil Engineer Manuel, returning last Friday, and have now sent out a surveying party to make a re-survey as recommended by Mr. Manuel. He was very favorably impressed, not only with the country to be watered, but with the evident feasibility of the irrigating system proposed.

Mr. and Mrs. Don R. Stevenson returned from their wedding tour on Friday of last week and were given a reception at the Escondido Hotel, which was largely attended and a very enjoyable affair.

A jolly camping party has just returned from Palomar Mountain, where the absence of some ten days in the wilds. Those coming the party were Mr. and Mrs. William Woodbridge, the Misses Burnett and Mrs. D. F. Mandle, of Cincinnati, Miss Milligan of San Diego and Paul S. Hefeman. They report a grand time up in the mountains and were very reluctant to leave the beautiful pine forests and mountain streams and come down again to the dry summer weather of the plains and valleys.

Mrs. J. L. Appleton and son and Miss Pollock of Philadelphia have returned to the Escondido Hotel to remain for some time.

D. F. Mandle has finished harvesting and reports that he has cut 250 acres of grain in the last twenty-one days.

### REDLANDS.

About the middle of the forenoon yesterday there was a lively runaway in this city that was out of the usual order, as the carriage had no horses attached. While the Santa Fe engine was switching some freight cars loaded with ice two of the passenger coaches standing near the depot started off down the grade toward San Bernardino and were soon and over the ground at a lively rate. The cattle had been taken from the pastures through which the road runs, so the track was clear, and the train flew. At Victoria the motor, loaded with people, was about to cross the trestle when Engineer F. McEtee saw the flying cow and held his train back, thus preventing a terrible disaster. The empty coaches sped like the wind until they struck the up-grade into San Bernardino, where they were stopped, having run the nine miles, snapping around sharp curves and coming to a standstill without leaving the track or doing any damage. Fortunately the morning Santa Fe passenger train had just got into Redlands and the track was clear. The train crew were gathered up by the yard engine and brought back to this city.

### REDLANDS BREVITIES.

J. Heltman has gone to San Francisco for a vacation.

A residence is being built by the Domestic Water Company for the man in charge of the reservoir.

Messrs. Ferand, Ellis and Sinclair, with their families, will spend the Fourth at Mill Creek Canon.

The directors of the Alessandro Townsite Company are preparing to place townsite bonds on the market.

The Domestic Water Company is putting in a fine fourteen-inch vitrified pipe line from the Bear Valley Canal to the company's reservoir.

The Redlands Guards sent East in order to get some fine helmets. They have arrived, but the boys are not so proud of them as they were before they came.

### ROCHESTER.

The Progressive Society closed its meetings for the summer with a musical and literary entertainment last week.

Miss R. Kelley of Sherman, Tex., has been chosen teacher of the school here.

The Etiwanda Water Company has served injunction on the officers and employees of the Rochester Water Company restraining them from interfering with the water supply of the Etiwanda people assert a prior claim.

A number of the officers of the Rochester company were cited to appear before the Superior Court at San Bernardino Saturday to answer to a charge of contempt for having violated the injunction, but the complaint was dismissed.

Miss Ella Colton, former teacher of the school here, has been selected as one of the Ontario corps of teachers.

Arrangements have been made by C. W. Smith with a reliable firm whereby a fruit packing establishment is to be put into operation this season. Work on the building will be started at once.

J. T. Williams, father of the lad who has been twice tried for stabbing C. W. Smith, with his family, have left the colony and gone to a new home.

W. F. Bliss of this place has been elected principal of the Colton schools.

Cucamonga will celebrate the Fourth with a general picnic, for which elaborate preparations have been made.

Supervisor Lord is quoted in a Riverside paper as asserting that J. W. Kincaid, an officer at Colton, caused the bonds to be voted against bonds when they wished to vote for them, by telling them to state that they were in the party for bonds. Kincaid vigorously denies the allegation and challenges proof. Those acquainted with him are inclined to believe the charge false, and probably made as a joke.

### SANTA BARBARA.

Business Picking Up—Burglars Held to Answer—General Notes.

Yesterday was a busy day in Santa Barbara. State street was littered with teams and people all day. The steamer Eureka went north in the afternoon, and that made things lively down toward the ocean front.

The farmers are for the most part through with their spring plowing, and a great many have taken the cheap rates of railroad travel down toward the ocean front.

The charge of obtaining money under false pretenses against E. C. Durfee was dismissed in the Superior Court yesterday by Judge Cooper.

The wheelmen of this city will visit Ventura on the Fourth. Messrs. Short, Mitchell and Metcalfe have entered for the bicycle race.

Mr. Eaton of Montecito and Clio Lloyd were in Carpinteria on Friday looking up trees and specimens for the World's Fair.

At the meeting of yesterday's train for Contra Costa county.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city, has so far recovered from the unfortunate accident of Saturday last that he intends preaching in the Presbyterian Church this morning and will address a union service in the evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is not known to date whether he will have a full house at both services as the people of Santa Barbara do not often have an opportunity to hear such an eminent preacher.

The two colored men, Harry Emmings and Coleman Brown, arrested for burglary, were held in \$1,000 bail each by Police Judge Cooper, to appear for trial before the Superior Court.

Alexander Gutierrez and Francisco Cota, for disarming Officer Knightly, were sentenced by Judge Cooper to \$500 fine or 100 days in jail, the other to \$100 fine or fifty days in jail.

At the meeting of the new School Board Charles Thompson was elected clerk. All the old teachers were re-elected. Prof. Knepper principal and Prof. G. D. Ostrum vice-principal. Prof. Leslie teacher of sciences.

### ESCONDIDO.

The directors of the Escondido Irrigation district made a trip over the flume line in company with Civil Engineer Manuel, returning last Friday, and have now sent out a surveying party to make a re-survey as recommended by Mr. Manuel. He was very favorably impressed, not only with the country to be watered, but with the evident feasibility of the irrigating system proposed.

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# CAMBRIDGE

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

## The Weather.

U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, July 3, 1892. At 5:07 a. m. the barometer registered 29.96; at 5:07 p. m. 29.83. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 58° and 82°. Maximum temperature, 90°; minimum temperature, 56°. Character of weather: cloudless.

The Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) have completed arrangements with the Wilmington Transportation Company whereby the line steamers will ply regularly between Redondo and Avalon (Catalina Island). The steamer leaves Redondo on her first trip Thursday, July 7, on arrival at Santa Fe at Los Angeles at 1:30 p. m., and thereafter will leave Redondo each Tuesday and Thursday on arrival of same train and each Saturday at 11 a. m. on arrival of train leaving Los Angeles at 10 a. m. Returning the Hermosa will leave Avalon on Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. and on Saturdays at 7:30 a. m. on arrival at Los Angeles at 2:15 p. m. In addition to this service and commencing Sunday, July 10, the boat Falcon will leave Redondo on arrival of Santa Fe train leaving Los Angeles at 10:35 a. m., arriving at Avalon 5 p. m. This service will continue throughout the season. Through round trip tickets will be on sale at Santa Fe ticket offices at \$3 round trip and \$2.50 good returning until September 30, and \$2.50 round trip on Saturday and Sunday good returning the following Tuesday. Tickets will also be on sale good going via Redondo and returning via Newport at a slight additional cost.

Schedule of train service of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route) for July 4 between Los Angeles and Redondo, Monday; also between Los Angeles and Redondo. Trains will leave First street station for Santa Monica: 6:30 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 10:35 a. m., 11 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 1:30 p. m., 1:35 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 4:14 p. m., 5:35 p. m., 10 p. m., 10:35 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 5:35 p. m., 10 p. m., 1:35 p. m., 3:07 p. m., 4:12 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 11 p. m. The above trains leaving both Santa Monica and Redondo at 10 p. m. will connect at Los Angeles with special train leaving Los Angeles at 11 p. m. for Santa Ana and intermediate points, also with special train leaving Los Angeles at 11 p. m. for Pasadena, Monrovia, North Pomona, North Ontario, San Bernardino, Highland, Highland, Colton, and Santa Rosa. The above trains will also connect at Santa Monica and Redondo at 10 p. m. with special train leaving Los Angeles at 11 p. m. for Santa Ana and intermediate points, also with special train leaving Los Angeles at 11 p. m. for Pasadena, Monrovia, North Pomona, North Ontario, San Bernardino, Highland, Highland, Colton, and Santa Rosa. The above trains will also connect at Santa Monica and Redondo at 10 p. m. with special train leaving Los Angeles at 11 p. m. for Santa Ana and intermediate points, also with special train leaving Los Angeles at 11 p. m. for Pasadena, Monrovia, North Pomona, North Ontario, San Bernardino, Highland, Highland, Colton, and Santa Rosa.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Ocean Shore and Calabasas Toll Road Company was held at the Hotel California, and the following officers were elected: John T. Gaffey, president; T. B. Carlisle, secretary; First National Bank of Santa Monica, treasurer. The following gentlemen were chosen as a board of directors: R. J. Northam, J. Downey Harvey, John T. Gaffey, R. C. Dodson, E. Sessions, T. B. Carlisle, and A. S. McKeen. The company is engaged in the construction of a toll road from Point Dumas to a branch from the mouth of the Topanga Cañon through the Garropanos country to Calabasas, and will be completed as soon as possible.

Packard & Leitch, No. 346 South Broadway, not having been quite sold out of roses, orange and lemon trees, etc., have decided to continue their great reduction sale a few more days. The selling strong roses of best varieties at 75 cents to \$1 per dozen, and everything else proportionately cheap. These are all in pots, so they are perfectly safe to transplant; will all bloom this summer, and are as good as you usually pay 25 cents apiece for.

Where will you spend your Fourth? Wilson's Peak, Arrowhead Springs, Bear Valley, Strawberry Valley, San Diego, Hotel del Coronado, Oceanside, San Juan, Newport, Redondo, Santa Monica, or a trip over the kite-shaped track. All the above resorts are reached by the Southern California Railway, Santa Fe route, and on July 2d, 3d and 4th tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, good to and including the 6th. Take your choice.

Court Morris Vineyard, No. 332, Independent Order of Foresters, held their regular election last evening. The officers elected are as follows: C. D. H. C. B. C. T. Howland; C. B. F. M. Parker; C. U. C. C. A. Gilliam; chaplain, F. S. Richards; B. F. W. Coombs; P. S. S. L. Colburn; treasurer, C. L. Wilde; S. W. F. Bushey; J. W. A. Thomas; S. B. E. Banks; J. B. S. L. Lewis; physician, C. B. Dickson.

Ground was broken for the new Robinson Block on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, and work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The block, adjoining the Robinson block, is almost up one story. The center lot, now occupied by a handsome two-story frame residence, belongs to Mr. Newman, who, it is said, will remove it and erect a handsome business block as soon as possible.

The semi-annual statement of the German-American Savings Bank may be seen in another column of this paper. This well-managed institution is coming rapidly to the front as a clear-cut savings bank. The rapidity of its growth doubtless is due to the fact that it shares its profits with its customers. This bank pays interest on deposits quarterly at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Ho for Catalina! The Los Angeles Terminal Railway makes direct connections at their wharf, East San Pedro, with all steamers for Avalon, going and returning. Round trip tickets on sale at all principal ticket offices. Fare, round trip, \$2.50, good four days. Good until September 30, \$3.60. Ship your freight via Los Angeles Terminal Railway. See special time table.

The sea trip to Catalina is shortened over an hour by taking the joint service of Southern Pacific trains and the Wilmington Transportation Company's magnificent steamer, Hermosa. The round-trip today and tomorrow has been reduced to \$2.50, good until Wednesday. See Southern Pacific time table in this paper for steamers and special trains for all points.

Yesterday afternoon a red-headed girl was out for a ride on a white horse. As when she turned the corner of Los Angeles and First streets she dropped a purse containing a few dollars in silver. A Chinaman picked it up and started off. She was overtaken by Clerk Smith, who held it until the young lady calls for it at the central police station.

The excursion to Catalina, which was to have been given to Catalina Sunday, July 3, and Monday, July 4, from Redondo, has been indefinitely postponed. The steamer was unable to discharge her cargo in time to be of service. Ticket-holders please call at general office, rooms 15 and 16, Phillips' Block, for refund.

The sketching excursion to Catalina under Mrs. Macleod, principal of the School of Art and Design, about the end of August, is free to all students. The life classes Thursday and Saturday afternoons, the outdoor sketching classes on Wednesday afternoons, and the other classes will continue until said date.

The Corps de Lion Commanders, Knights Templar, left for Catalina Island yesterday on a special excursion for the summer campment. Among the prominent members of the party were Judges Wade, Shaw and Smith of the Superior Court, City Clerk Reed and many other county and city officials.

The following vessels arrived in San Pedro during the month of June: Thirty-seven steamers, ten schooners, two ships, two barkentines. They brought in 3,300,000 feet of lumber, \$7,913 railroad ties, 2430 telegraph poles, 9934 tons coal, 10530 tons merchandise and 30 tons bituminous rock.

Call and see our sets of teeth on celluloid gold trimmings. Made by Dr. Charles A. White, the celebrated Philadelphia dentist, who has patented his process. Painless extracting by his famous anesthetic. Spring street, between Third and Fourth streets, opposite Hotel Ramona. Photo on cards.

Carlos Pinasi, an Italian laborer, who got drunk Friday and fell over the bluff, breaking his neck. He was a single man, 35 years of age and a native of Italy.

Spend the time pleasantly between the parade and fireworks at L.A.C.B.A. picnic, Sycamore Grove. Take your family on cable cars to Downey avenue or First street depots Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, and sit under the trees and see the other fellows perspire at the tug-of-war.

On the Fourth of July a delicious lunch, consisting of sandwiches, real loaf, salads, cream and water ices, Russian tea, lemonade, iced milk and buttermilk, etc., will be served at No. 213 South Broadway by the managers of the Woman's Exchange and their young lady friends.

Lunch and ice cream. The ladies of the Old Mission Church opposite the Plaza will offer their friends a delicious lunch (75 cents) with ice cream (15 cents) at No. 124 South Spring street, between First and Second streets, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. on the Fourth of July.

Among the recent arrivals in the city are Judge Joseph H. Kibbey and wife of Tucson, Ariz., accompanied by Miss Doran of the same city. Judge Kibbey is Superior Judge of Pinal county, and is one of the best-known lawyers in the Territory.

This morning at the First Congregational Church, sacramental service. Address by Rev. Dr. Hutchins. The pressing topic, "The Acts of the Apostles." This is of special interest to Sunday-school teachers. The Salems Church of the Evangelical Association, of No. 720 South Olive street, will hold their Children's day service at 10 o'clock a. m. A good programme is prepared. All are welcome.

Gas stoves with atmospheric burners. Seventy-five per cent of air is used. A three-burner is only \$7. On exhibition at F. E. Brown's, No. 314 South Spring street.

Last night Frank Adams, who used to live in this city, was married to Miss E. E. Elmer in San Francisco. Mr. Adams is a brother of E. E. Adams, of the Hollenbeck Hotel.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Miss Ida Cunningham, Charles Engler, W. H. Bishop, Quang Chung Goin and D. Vaccro. The Athletic Club's special over the Southern Pacific on the Fourth leaves Arcade depot at 9 a. m., making the run to Santa Monica in thirty-five minutes.

The Athletic Club's special over the Southern Pacific on the Fourth leaves Arcade depot at 9 a. m., making the run to Santa Monica in 35 minutes.

The degree of doctor of philosophy has been conferred on Rev. J. C. Nevin by Washington and Jefferson college, a well-earned distinction and intermediate points.

Dick Brown, the boss bill distributor, has done up the town of Redondo for this time in first-class style. He is the man for this business.

The Los Angeles Terminal Railway will sell tickets July 2, 3 and 4 going, and good to return July 6, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip.

Walter Marchant denies that he is a candidate for County Recorder. He says he is for Kelly first, last and all the time.

Sunset Cottage, Ocean avenue, Santa Monica. Pleasant rooms and best private boarding at the beach.

The right hand of fellowship will be extended to new members at Unity Church this evening.

Mercer Oley, the well-known insurance man of San Francisco, is in the city on a business trip.

Dr. Carper's sarsaparilla—50c and \$1—is a thing should be kept in every household.

Opals, Indian, Mexican and California curios, at Campbell's, 325 South Spring.

Ballad concert at Unity Church, Wednesday, July 6. See amusement column.

San Pedro today and tomorrow, 50 cents round trip on the Southern Pacific.

San Pedro today and tomorrow 50 cents round trip on the Southern Pacific.

Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica, is now open for the summer season.

Ex-Mayor P. J. Barber of Santa Barbara is in the city.

For Hot Air Furnaces go to F. E. Brown, 55 Aristo photos at Dewey's, \$3.50.

CORONADO DURING THE SUMMER. This magnificent summer sea-side resort has no equal either on the Atlantic or on the Pacific slope. The beautiful, large, new swimming tanks are the finest in the world; are constantly supplied with streams of hot and cold salt water flowing into them. The dressing rooms are large, sunny and comfortable with every convenience attached. Fishing, hunting, boating and horseback exercise can be indulged in. Surf bathing is very fine on a hard sandy beach. Round-trip tickets from Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana, all \$1.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 or \$3.50 room. Privilege longer stay at \$2.50 per day.

T. D. Yeomans, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 N. Spring street. Tickets for sale at Santa Fe office, 129 N. Spring street, or at First street depot; at all other points, local railroad agents.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. It is pleasant to take and will cure camp, cholera, morbid, dysentery and diarrhea in their worst forms. Every family should be provided with it. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by John Beckwith & Son, druggists, No. 203 N. Main street.

GENUINE Gate City Stone Filters, hard wood dry-air refrigerators, mountain ice-cream freezers, fruit jars, jelly glasses, crockery and woodenware at Z. L. Parmelee's, 332 and 334 South Spring street.

OUR PROMINENT PHYSICIANS recommend John Wieland's and Frederick's beer, both unequalled for quality, strength and purity.

PIG'S FEET—Stephens—Mott Market.

NO CASE OF DEFECTIVE VISION is too complicated for us. If you have defective eyes and value them, consult us at once. We guarantee our fitting perfect as our system is the latest scientific one. Children's eyes should be examined. Thousands suffer with headache which is often remedied with properly fitted glasses. Eyes examined free of charge.

S. G. MARSHUTZ, Scientific Optician, 131 North Spring St., opp. old Courthouse. Don't forget the number.

MOSGROVE'S DRESSMAKING! This department is under the management of the most experienced and thorough cutter and fitter on this coast. For perfection of fit, style, and originality of design, she is without a peer. Bring your own material, or make a selection from a high and costly class of novelty dress patterns from my stock. Prices as low as any first-class costumer.

MOSGROVE'S THE LEADING Cloak and Hat House, 125 Spring St., adjoining the Nadeau Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

WE WILL NOW OFFER—Chip Flats, 75c. Trimmed sailers, 95c. Straw sailers, 50c. Dress shapes, 35c.

Our Tam O'Shanter, of which there are only four of a style in California, are meeting with best of favor. Call and see our goods before you THE DELIGHT, purchase elsewhere. 307 S. Spring St.

TENTS FOR RENT Or Sale, at Foy's Harness and Saddlery HOUSE, 315 N. Los Angeles st.

Call and see our sets of teeth on celluloid gold trimmings. Made by Dr. Charles A. White, the celebrated Philadelphia dentist, who has patented his process. Painless extracting by his famous anesthetic. Spring street, between Third and Fourth streets, opposite Hotel Ramona. Photo on cards.

Los Angeles to Long Beach and return 50 cents, and San Pedro and return 50 cents, on the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, good going Saturday or Sunday and returning Saturday Sunday and Monday.

Yesterday Coroner Weldon held an inquest at Santa Monica on the remains of

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

P. C. Edwards and wife, Mrs. C. E. Barnard of San Bernardino are guests at the Nadeau.

J. B. Binford left Saturday morning for Perris to look after his extensive mines, where he has a force of men at work.

E. A. Hornbeck, of the National City and Otay Railway, is at the Nadeau, accompanied by his wife and A. H. Mattiensen, also of National City.

Richard Garvey of San Gabriel; J. W. Galkins of Santa Barbara; J. E. Cum and wife of Tustin, and A. W. Stub and wife of Ontario, are guests at the Nadeau.

THE 4th AT CORONADO. There are many places inviting you to spend your Fourth with them. Don't be persuaded by their subtle sophistry, but go to Coronado where the magnificent display, many sports, games and amusements can and will totally eclipse all competitors and make the Fourth a day of joyous pleasure to all participants.

WE WISH to call attention to our large variety of pure, home-made candles. We use only the best materials and exercise great care in making all our goods. Our N. O. molasses chewing peppermints are in the lead—we have to make them fresh every day—also our molasses, walnut and other nut candies are in great demand. Taffies and caramels still hold their own, as we use only the best of sweet cream and table butter in their manufacture. Chase's lozenges always on hand—we handle no other. Key-stone Ice Cream Company's confectionery, ice cream and lunch parlors, No. 12 North Spring st., T. A. Gardner, manager.

With Tile Hearth, Facing and Grate complete, only \$15; w. overtop, three bell mirrors only \$25, at FREY'S MANTEL HOUSE, 703 and 705 North Main street.

Fashion Stables. Finest Livery Outfit in the City! Electric Lighted! Fire Proof! Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Hacks or couples at all hours. Telephone 751. NEWTON & BEES, Props. 219 E. FIRST ST.

WOOD Mantels. With Tile Hearth, Facing and Grate complete, only \$15; w. overtop, three bell mirrors only \$25, at FREY'S MANTEL HOUSE, 703 and 705 North Main street.

FORD'S Curling Fluid! Is guaranteed to give the best satisfaction of any Curling Fluid in the market. Ladies, try it. Perfectly harmless. Manufactured only by the Ford Curling Fluid Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Cancer Hospital. Cure or no pay, no knife or pain. External and internal. Testimonials and treatise sent free. 311 W. First St. Los Angeles Cal. S. R. CHAMLEY, M. D.

WOOD Mantels. With Tile Hearth, Facing and Grate complete, only \$15; w. overtop, three bell mirrors only \$25, at FREY'S MANTEL HOUSE, 703 and 705 North Main street.

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Children's Colored Hose; good, substantial quality and.....	at 7 1/2c	worth 12 1/2c
Silk Windsor Ties; elegant assortment of colors.....	at 12 1/2c	worth 25c
Summer Corsets; open work weave, made of No. 40 Coats' Thread, worth.....	at 40c	75c
Colored Silk Parasols, to close the lot.....	at 75c	worth \$1.50
Marseilles Bedspreads, large size, white in color.....	at 65c	worth \$1.15
Ladies' silk mixed Undervests.....	at 35c	worth 65c
Wrapper Flannels, 36 inches wide.....	at 12 1/2c	worth 30c
Black Sicilians, elegant fine luster, 40 inches wide.....	at 30c	worth 65c
Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, neat, pretty designs.....	at 39c	worth 65c
Pure Spun Silk Vests.....	at \$1.00	worth \$2.00
Carriage Parasols; those with many joints, tilting at any angle and worth.....	at 65c	\$1.50
Ladies' White Laundered Shirt, Waists, slightly finger soiled.....	at 40c	worth 75c
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves in a variety of shades.....	at 75c	worth \$1.50
All-wool Dress Goods, 40 inches wide.....	at 35c	worth 75c
Imported Dress Patterns; new, elegant dress goods.....	at \$4.98	worth \$12.00
White and colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....	at 25c	worth up to 65c
Japanese Fans, prettily tinted.....	at 15c	worth 35c
Lace Curtains, two full curtains.....	at \$1.50	worth \$3.00
Ladies' fancy Leather Belts.....	at 12 1/2c	worth 30c
5-lb. Camping Blankets, natural gray color.....	at \$1.15	worth \$2.75
Ladies' Bathing Suits, made of blue Union mixed flannel, trimmed with white braid.....	at \$2.25	worth \$8.50
Fancy Turkish Tildies, new pretty colors.....	at 20c	worth 50c
Ladies' White Skirts with tucks and embroidery.....	at 75c	worth \$1.50



# Los Angeles Sunday Times

ELEVENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1892.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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## FOURTH OF JULY.

Celebrating the Anniversary of  
Our National Birthday.

Observances in the Past and Those  
of the Future.

Curious Coincidences That Have Been  
Connected With the Day.

Memorable Events Which Dated on the  
Fourth—A Look into the Far Fu-  
ture—A National Prob-  
lem.

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"The most astounding coincidences of history since those dates which identify Cromwell's career are those associated with our natal anniversary," was a comment once made by Gen. Garfield, little thinking that he was himself to furnish another of these strange coincidences.

As John Adams was dying he murmured feebly, "And Thomas Jefferson still survives," and Jefferson on that same day, realizing that death was near, was at peace because his wish had been gratified, and he had been permitted to survive until the anniversary of the immortal event whose declaration he had penned.

"General, how many Presidents have died upon the Fourth of July?" said Gen. Garfield to Postmaster-General James on that anniversary in 1881.

"Three, Mr. President," was Gen. James's reply, with difficulty mastering his emotion, for he feared that perhaps before the sun had set upon that day a fourth would be added to the list. Garfield, racked with pain, looked with pathos in his glance into the eyes of his Postmaster-General for a moment, and then closed his own as though in resignation to the dread which there he saw expressed.

The strange coincidence that Jefferson and Adams should have both passed away upon the fiftieth anniversary of the day when Independence was declared has been deemed worthy of notice by even the most unimaginative of historians. Jefferson was the writer of the original draft of the Declaration, but the Committee of Congress appointed to revise this draft made some slight changes, the interlineations in the handwriting of John Adams, Roger Sherman and Benjamin Franklin being still visible. The instrument is carefully preserved in the State Department at Washington. While Jefferson was the writer and the formulator of this instrument, Adams was the orator who defended it and pleaded for it before the Congress. Thus these two men, more than any other of the great men of the revolutionary times, were identified with the most powerful written instrument since Magna Charta.

After Adams retired from the Presidency, not even waiting, it is said, to receive with courtesy his successor, Jefferson, he returned to his home at Quincy, his career, as he believed, being finished. He was then seventy-five years of age, and as he passed from the world of old age to the maturity of it he took great joy not only in watching the development of the country and criticizing the policy of the Republicans, as Jefferson's party was then called, but especially was he gratified in the promise which his son then gave of continuing the influence of the Adams name. Mr. Adams, unlike Jefferson, was possessed of sufficient wealth to be able to live in comfort. He foresaw that his son might attain to the Presidency, and he earnestly prayed that he might live long enough to see another Adams President. When, therefore, in 1825, John Quincy Adams became the President, twenty-four years after his father's relinquishment of the office, the venerable patriot declared that he was quite ready at any time for the summons which would take him from earth. During the following year Mr. Adams, feeling the infirmities of age and knowing that he could not long survive, became possessed of one earnest desire. He hoped that he would be spared long enough to see the sun dawn upon the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. This hope was realized, and it seemed as though, being thus gratified, this great intellect of the revolution cared not to live throughout the day. He expired during the forenoon, almost his last words being: "And Thomas Jefferson still survives."

### THE DEATH OF JEFFERSON.

Jefferson did survive, but only for a few hours, for he was then dying. He, too, for some months previous to this semi-centennial anniversary had been filled with desire to close his eyes for-



General Joseph E. Johnston.

ever upon that day. It seemed at times as though life could not be contained in his frail body as long as that. But when the morning of the Fourth of July, 1826, dawned there came to Jefferson's countenance a look of serenity and exquisite joy, and at that moment he began to yield his hold on life and ceased breathing a few hours later. Neither of these great men had thought of this possible impressive double coincidence of that day, nor did the country know of it until some days after, for communication was slow. If the deaths of these two men had seemed and pathetic suggestion by reason of this strange association with the immortal part they took in building a new republic, a double pathos is added by the story of Jefferson's closing years. He was harassed by poverty. His fame was of such fascination that thousands were attracted to his home at Monticello, whom he received with the characteristic hospitality of his state. Sometimes the mansion

was a caravansary—its sixty beds being occupied by self-invited guests, the slaves being busy with the care of these people and Jefferson's farm being taxed for the provisions to support them. He endured this with patience, although the horrors of debt were giving him nights of misery. It came at last to the point where to raise money. He was compelled to sell his library to Congress, and even that sum of \$20,000 did not long stay the disaster. In his extremity he appealed to the State of Virginia for a charter for a lottery in which his estate at Monticello was to be the prize. Thus harassed this noble and conspicuous figure of the revolution passed the evening of his days, and those who were with him at the end have said that it seemed as though the hope that he might live until the fiftieth Fourth of July and then be taken away was the only measure of comfort which he had in this last year of his life.

### HOW THE COUNTRY RECEIVED THE NEWS.

The 1st of August had come before the people of the United States knew that Jefferson and Adams had passed away upon this semi-centennial anniversary. The announcement produced a profound and solemn impression. It was regarded as an unmistakable sign of providential interference. Preparations were made everywhere for memorial services. The spirit of 1776 was stirred anew and the story of that day of birth and of the services of these two men upon that epoch-making occasion was repeated till every man and every child knew it as they knew the stories of the Scriptures.

Edward Everett, then in the first flush of his fame as an orator, was invited to deliver a eulogy at Cambridge, and Chancellor Kent at New York. But the Nation looked to one man—Daniel Webster—as the sufficient eulogist of these men and the adequate commentator upon the strange significance of their deaths upon this commemorative day. Webster was chosen to deliver the eulogy in Boston, and when the Nation heard of this the people said: "It is well!"

Webster's eulogy has become historic. It is one of the greatest speeches of this orator. It is one of the American classics. Webster was mightily impressed by the coincidence of these double deaths, and as he had been a close student of the careers of Adams and Jefferson, and knew much of the secret motives as well as the public ones which inspired them when they acted in union, and when afterward they were separated on national policies, he was inspired as he had been on only one occasion before, and only three or four times afterward. He had a magnificent audience, and a part of his eulogy has been made familiar to every schoolboy in the land.

That part begins with the words "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." Probably nine out of ten of those who have spoken those lines or who now recall them are of opinion that it was part of an oration delivered by John Adams on the occasion when the Declaration of Independence was laid before Congress. That, however, is not the truth. The words are those of Webster, and not of Adams; the orator made use of them to suggest what Adams might have said while thus speaking. The diction, the thought, the peculiar mental mannerism were so suggestive of John Adams that the quotation was then and has been since quite generally accepted as an extract from one of his speeches.

### THE DEATH OF JAMES MONROE.

Five years after the deaths of Adams and Jefferson another ex-President passed away. James Monroe after his retirement from the Presidency went to New York city to live. Mr. Monroe was financially embarrassed; more than that he was in actual poverty. He had thought to take up the practice of law in New York city, but he found that his health and his age were serious obstacles to professional success. Not even his prestige as an ex-President served him in bringing clients. He lived with his son-in-law, who was postmaster of New York, and who through mismanagement or for some other reason went under a financial cloud. He was even accused of financial improprieties.

The ex-President lived the life of a recluse in New York. His proud spirit humiliated by the embarrassments of poverty and by the sorrows which came to his family. Many citizens of New York were not aware that the ex-President had taken up his residence in that city, and the first intimation that he had been living there was the announcement of his death. He died on the Fourth of July, 1831, after a short illness. He, too, knowing that his end was near, prayed that he might survive until the Nation's anniversary, and he seemed content when on the afternoon of that day they told him that he had but a few moments more to live.

Mr. Monroe was buried in a little cemetery in the heart of New York, and there his remains rested practically unmarked and unhonored for nearly twenty years. At last in response to a

sentiment created in Virginia the remains were removed and taken by the steamship Ericsson to Richmond, where they were interred in the Hollywood Cemetery, and there a very plain shaft marks their final resting place.

Chief Justice Marshall, who did more perhaps than any other person of his time to give permanence and explanation and judicial determination to the Constitution, and who had served as Chief Justice for thirty-five years, lay upon his deathbed on July 4, 1835. Those about him thought he would expire on that day, and he would have been content to have it so. He lingered, however, breathing his last upon the morning of July 6.

President Zachary Taylor was smitten with mortal disease upon July 4, 1850. Upon that day the corner-stone of the Washington monument was laid, and the President took chief part in these ceremonies. Exposed with bare head to the glare of a Washington midsummer sun, he was somewhat overcome by the heat. Returning to the White House in that condition he ate with impudence, and that night took to bed, which he never left. A few days later President Taylor passed away.

GARFIELD'S LAST FOURTH OF JULY.  
On the morning of the Fourth of July, 1881, Gen. Garfield asked the attend-

ants to meet quite frequently and talk over the times of the great conflict, and Gen. Johnston said in the conversation with the writer that both Sherman and himself agreed that the war should have ended immediately after the Fourth of July, 1863.

It is impossible now to quote Gen. Johnston's precise words, yet what he said can be reported with substantial accuracy. Said he:

"The climax of the civil war was reached upon the Fourth of July, 1863. The fate of the Confederacy was then determined, at least from the military point of view. That is Gen. Sherman's opinion; I believe it is the opinion of Gen. Grant, and I know that it is the view of every military officer of high rank who commanded in the Southern armies. At least it is the opinion of all with whom I have talked about the matter. It was an extraordinary coincidence that the fate of that effort to establish a new government should have been simultaneously determined in the great West and upon the Atlantic slope, by battles a thousand miles apart. Had Lee been victorious at Gettysburg with Grant a victor at Vicksburg, or had Grant been repulsed at Vicksburg and Lee beaten at Gettysburg, it would have still remained a military question. Had Lee won at Gettysburg and the Confederate forces repulsed and beaten Grant's

mouth of every Federal soldier on that field that day that the victory was made doubly significant because of that anniversary.

Every one who remembers anything of the war will recall, and with something of the thrill of excitement the news first caused him how when throughout the North the victory of Gettysburg was being so magnificently celebrated there came in the afternoon dispatches containing the simple announcement: "Vicksburg has surrendered to Gen. Grant." The excitement and enthusiasm were only excited when a year and a half later came the news of Appomattox.

### THE COINCIDENCE OF OREGON.

The State of Oregon has, perhaps, special reason or a double reason for celebrating with enthusiasm the Fourth of July. It was at one time very doubtful whether the Oregon territory, which is now divided up between the State of Oregon and Washington, would be the possession of the United States or of Great Britain. The two countries had been in dispute for many years respecting the ownership. Prof. McMaster in a recent paper declares that one of the most romantic chapters of American history is that one which tells the story of how the United States at last came into possession of this magnificent empire of the Northwest. McMaster says that in 1835 Marcus Whitman, a missionary sent by the Methodist Board of Missions to carry the Bible to the Flathead Indians who had sent a delegation to St. Louis to get "the White Man's Bible," crossed the mountains and entered the Columbia Valley. A year later he was sent back with his wife, and in his company were H. I. Spaulding and his wife, and these were the first white women who had ever crossed the Rocky Mountains. Then Chicago was a village of 100 people; then the railway locomotive was just beginning to be seen on a few miles of iron strap railway in the East. Many years later this first railway train entered Chicago. The little party of missionaries met the first white man born in Cincinnati. The missionaries went on the South Fork by way of the Laramie and entered the South Pass which furnished for years afterward the only way of approach to Oregon for the thousands of emigrants from the East. Here is the Great Divide; here a traveler can stand and hurl a stone into the headwaters of the Yellowstone, which ultimately finds its way to the Gulf of Mexico, and casting his pebble to the west it will strike the Columbia River, which empties into the Pacific.

On the Fourth of July, 1836, Missionary Whitman stood on this spot and looked over into Oregon, and McMaster says: "When Whitman reached this spot he recollected the day and the work which lay before him, and he passed a short way down the Pacific slope, called on the party to dismount, raised the American flag, and, while they knelt around the Bible, he, with prayer and praise, took possession of the Western continent in the name of Christ and his church."

The story of the negotiations and the conventions which resulted in the relinquishment by Great Britain of its claim to Oregon is too long to here be narrated, but in the main the claim of the United States rested upon the discovery and possession of this noble

the wisdom of the act of the fathers in 1776. Orators, Mr. Depew thought, would be more likely to make prophecy than to recall the past.

Some things there are which men who have expert information say we may have reason to expect to see established in the United States when the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is reached.

Col. Albert Shaw and Mr. Depew are of the opinion that within the next twenty-five years Buffalo is likely to become the greatest manufacturing city in the United States. Col. Shaw predicts a population of more than 1,000,000 and Mr. Depew believes these figures are not too large. This development will be due almost entirely to the utilization of part of the enormous water power of Niagara Falls. Already the eastern tunnel is nearly completed, and on the west bank of the Niagara river another tunnel will be cut for water power which will drive enormous electric dynamos. It is the opinion of Col. Shaw that electricity will be furnished here sufficient to light all the great cities of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to furnish motive power for many manufacturing establishments. It is regarded as certain by capitalists that the plateau extending from Buffalo to the Niagara river will be occupied by manufacturers because permanent and cheap power can be furnished by this capture of a part of the enormous force generated by this great waterfall and which in the past has gone to waste.

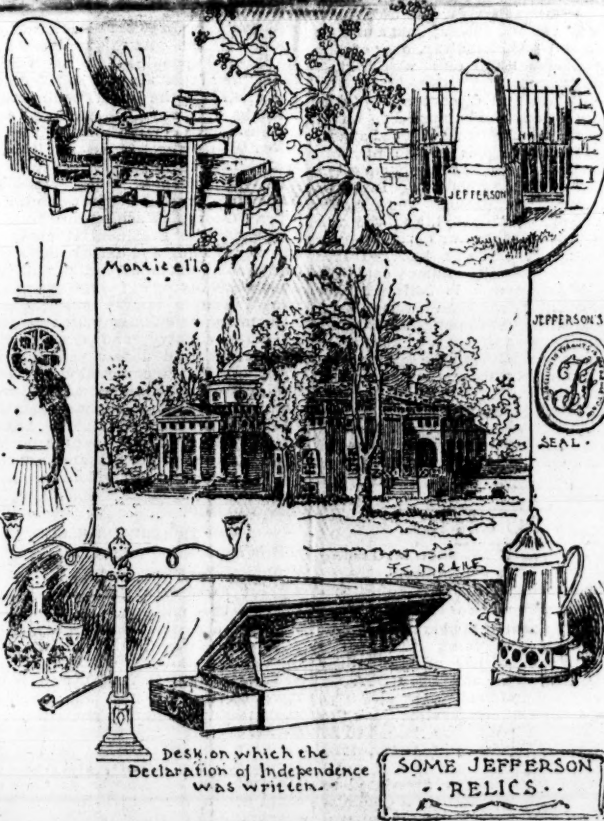
Although C. P. Huntington does not expect to live to see it, yet he is convinced that on the Fourth of July, 1926, there will be a great city at Newport News, Va. Mr. Huntington regards that port as sure to concentrate the traffic from the South and Southwest which seeks the ocean. Railway lines will center there in his opinion; the main shipments of cotton, and of bacco abroad will be from this port, and he is of the opinion that on the level plain where once Gen. Butler's armies were encamped and whence frightened Union soldiers witnessed the sea-fight which revolutionized the navies of the world, there will be built a city containing 250,000 people. Mr. Austin Corbin believes that early in the next century a new seaport will have been created at the eastern extremity of Long Island whence the swiftest of ocean steamships will sail for Great Britain, making the distance between land and land perhaps less than four days. Prof. Adams is of opinion that a great seaport and metropolis will have developed somewhere on the Puget Sound by 1926, and Jay Gould has said some things to friends of his which suggest that he is of opinion that somewhere in the vicinity of El Paso a city of considerable size and great commercial importance will have been established and will flourish early in the next century.

### THE POPULATION OF GREAT CITIES.

It is apparently easy to estimate approximately what the population of the greater cities will be on the 150th anniversary of the nation's birth. Gen. Francis A. Walker estimates that in round numbers at that time the population of the United States will be from 100,000,000 to 110,000,000. Of course if there should come the annexation of the Canadian dominions this estimate should be increased. Mr.



The battle of Lexington.  
(Drawn by Hy Sandham from his great painting in the Town Hall at Lexington.)



to push the curtain aside a little so that he might look out upon the day. The physicians had been with him all night, were with him then. The anxious family were in adjoining rooms in dread of a summons which might call them to the bedside of the dying President. The physicians watched with keenest eye each symptom. They were fearful of a secondary hemorrhage, and if that came Garfield would speedily pass away. The streets of Washington were hushed. It was a morning of sadness and not of commemorative joy. The gloom of the tomb seemed to settle upon the capital. People walked hither and thither with silent, apprehensive tread, as though fearful that their footsteps might make disturbing noise. The sound of the cannon and the cracker was not heard. Many persons remained in their houses all day, being in no mood for festival. Anxious throngs gathered around the elm tree in the White House yard, whereon were posted frequent bulletins, and after reading them turned away smiling sadly and saying: "Thank God, he still lives." In the early forenoon members of the Cabinet called and saw their chief for a moment, and it was then that the President said to Gen. James, "How many Presidents have died upon the Fourth of July?"

When the evening came and the doctors bulletined their hopeful message that the President had passed the second crisis well, the city gave way to a strange, subdued, silent, yet mightily impressive demonstration of joy.

### GEN. JOE JOHNSTON'S SUGGESTION.

When Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was serving as a member of Congress the writer had a chat with him upon some incidents of the civil war in which he served so conspicuously as a Confederate general. Gen. Johnston was a most intimate friend of Gen. Sherman, and those two brilliant warriors who had faced each other so often on the field

army at Vicksburg, from the military point of view the Confederacy would undoubtedly have been established.

"Vicksburg was the key of the west; every military man knew that. When that city fell it opened up the entire west to the Union armies and the entire southwest as well. It hemmed the Confederate forces into a little strip between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the sea. On the other hand, Lee staking everything at Gettysburg staked the only means of concentrating resistance to the approach of the Federal western armies. He lost; Vicksburg fell, and there was not a man worthy of the name of general upon the Confederate side who did not then know that the military demonstration of the South was doomed to failure, yes had failed. In my opinion it was useless to continue the struggle. It meant only useless loss of lives, unnecessary waste of property and causeless suffering."

The writer asked Gen. Johnston if it had ever occurred to him that it was if not significant, at least a striking coincidence, that these two Federal victories should have occurred upon the Nation's anniversary day.

"Indeed it has. I have thought of it often. It is, of course, speaking as one with military training, a pure coincidence. Yet I know well that when the news came to me that Vicksburg had surrendered on the Fourth of July, at almost the same moment at which I received the news that Lee had been defeated at Gettysburg, my first thought was 'and on the Fourth of July, too.'"

Of course the battle of Gettysburg was over, and the victory had been won before the dawn of the Fourth. Yet the echoes and smoke of the battle were still lingering, and upon that day the exhausted soldiers of the victorious army who had been fighting on the 1st and 2d and 3d were yielding themselves up to that grateful rest which they had so well earned. And it was in the



House where John Adams died, Quincy, Mass.

territory thus taken in the name of the church by Whitman on the Fourth of July.

### A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

Chauncey M. Depew once said that the celebration of the Fourth of July in the future would not be so much commemorative, perhaps, as it would be declaratory, and he meant by that that upon this day in the future the magnificent social and industrial progress of the United States would be the theme of celebration, and would itself furnish the most impressive demonstration of

Andrew H. Green estimates that the population of New York city as it now is will not be far from 3,000,000 in 1926; but it is his idea—and that of many other of the ablest men in New York—that before the twentieth century there will have been a consolidation with New York city of various outlying districts, including Brooklyn, and if that is done the population of the greater New York at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary will not be far from 4,500,000. Philadelphia is likely to have at present rate of growth nearly 2,000,000. Boston 1,000,000, with Baltimore and St. Louis



a nearly equal number. It is harder to estimate the probable population of Chicago. Certain prodigious developments now in contemplation are likely to make that city—if not a seaport—at least a great port. If the canal which is in contemplation is cut across the lower Michigan peninsula, and is made deep enough to float ocean steamships, and if the ship canal is cut from Chicago to the Mississippi, then it is easy to see that Chicago—in addition to being a great railway—will also be a great shipping center. Vessels loaded at its piers on Lake Michigan would carry grain to be discharged at the wharves at Liverpool, or other vessels proceeding through the ship canal to the Mississippi would pass down that river to the gulf, thence by the Nicaragua Canal to San Francisco. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, in a recent conversation with the writer, has stated that before the beginning of the twentieth century the great waterway across Nicaragua would be completed. In view of these possibilities, no one can offer any accurate estimate of the extent of Chicago's growth within the next twenty years.

The best opinion is that a great city is sure to be developed at the western extremity of Lake Superior, and that by 1920 Duluth and its sister city, Superior, will have become a great metropolis of 500,000 or more people.

THE WHEAT AND THE WEST.

John W. Bookwalter, who has made a special study of the wheat-producing capacity of the West, is of opinion that even before the end of this century the limit of production will have been reached unless new areas are added by irrigation. Mr. Bookwalter's estimate is that within the next five years the population of the United States will have passed the capacity of the West to feed it with wheat. For many years the wheat-producing capacity was far greater than the consuming demand of the home population. The enormous development of wheat in the West, which is about the extent of the wheat-producing area, the invention of labor-saving farming machines, making it possible for one man or one company to cultivate thousands of acres in a single day, have brought the wheat area completely under subjection. Irrigation, Mr. Bookwalter says, may furnish some additional wheat lands, but yet the United States will by the year 1900 have practically reached its limit as a wheat-producing country. And when the wheat no more wheat our population is steadily increasing. If this be true, the center of political gravity would be shifted. The United States will be compelled to import wheat, and the effect of this upon political and financial questions is too great even for the statesmen and financiers to determine.

But if by the year 1920 the United States is a great importer of wheat, it will be an enormous producer of corn and other breadstuffs, for there are millions of acres of rich alluvial land in the South and Southwest yet to be developed. Senator Ingalls, who has given much study to the question, declares that "the Mississippi Valley will support and enrich, without crowding, 500,000,000 people, and be not only the granary but the workshop of the planet."

THE RAILWAYS OF THE FUTURE.

We may reasonably expect, if the opinions of statesmen like Ingalls and Huntington are to be believed, that on the Fourth of July, 1920, it will be possible to enter a palace car at New York or Chicago, and take a continuous journey to Valparaiso or Rio de Janeiro. By that time the American continent will have been, in the opinion of these men, bound together by continuous iron rails, concentrated at the isthmus and radiating to all parts of the United States and the South American continent. Already the engineers are at work making surveys. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace said to the writer that the railway over the Andes, connecting the Peruvian plateau with the Pacific Coast, is practically finished. A link will be built extending through Peru to Bolivia and the Argentine, and the only engineering work of great difficulty in this inter-continental system will be that which is necessary to surmount the mountains of Ecuador and Bogota. The engineers have made preliminary surveys declare that such machinery of the mountains will not be so difficult as was the surmounting of the Andes by the railway roadbed which has just been completed.

It is not Mr. Depeu's opinion that any extensive new systems of railways will be constructed in the United States within the next twenty-five years. The tendency will be to consolidation of existing systems, to perfecting roadbeds, and especially to the development of fast trains. Railway managers say that it is reasonable to expect, even with new developments, that early in the next century it will be a part of the schedule of every great trunk line to run trains between the seacoast and Chicago, or other cities of the Mississippi Valley, between the breakfast hour and bedtime. The public will by that time have demanded train service averaging about sixty miles an hour, and it will be easily attained. These conjectures do not take into consideration the possibility of the substitution of electricity as a motive power for steam.

THE ERA OF CANALS.

Financiers and men who are making a study of commercial conditions are satisfied that the United States is just entering upon an era of canal building, and that by 1920 the country will be bisected by several great ship canals which shall practically overcome the limit put upon ocean commerce by the Coast. The Chamber of Commerce of New York has informally expressed an opinion that the Erie Canal, stretching from Buffalo to the Hudson River, must be deepened so as to admit ships of considerable burden. Col. Frank Bond, who is well known among railway managers as a man of great ability, declares that it is inevitable that a ship canal be cut across the State of Michigan, say from Grand Haven to the St. Clair River. Capitalists are already in consultation with the Canadian government about a ship canal across New Jersey to the Delaware, thence across Maryland to the Chesapeake, with a view ultimately of extending it through the North Carolina sounds to Charleston or Savannah. The expectation is that early in the next century a ship canal, capable of floating as great vessels as are carried through the Suez or will be carried through the Nicaragua Canal, will be cut across the upper part of the Florida peninsula, thus shortening the trip from the coast cities to the Nicaragua Canal. The great West is determined that a ship canal shall be built from Chicago to the Mississippi. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that by the 150th anniversary of the nation's birth there may have been developed the most stupendous canal system the world has ever known, affecting—in a manner of which it is impossible to estimate the extent—the commercial relations of the United States with other countries, as well as the relations between the various cities of this country.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF ELECTRICITY.

Of course, when some conjectures as

to the future of the United States is indulged in, the part which electricity will play in such development possesses the most fascinating interest, partly perhaps because we are now just on the threshold of the electric era. It is barely ten years since electricity outside of its use as a message-bearer has had commercial development, but the strides have been so enormous—and in a sense so romantic and surprising—that it is common opinion that the wonderful things which electricity is about to do are beyond the power of the imagination to conceive. However, there are some things which it is reasonable to expect from present conditions can be accomplished by the year 1920. Mr. J. J. Carthy, who is a man of expert authority respecting the telephone, says that by that time the entire United States will be within the range of the telephone. Every community will be in communication with every other one. This is not only reasonable to expect, but sure to come. When the World's Fair opens Chicago will speak as easily with New York as it now telegraphs, and the enormous plant which is now being erected will be extended so that on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1920, a patriot in San Francisco can exchange compliments and congratulations with another in Boston as easily as though they were face to face. In a lesser way the development of the telephone is sure to be greatly extended, as perfection of instrument and service and cheapness of cost are secured.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Henry Villard, Simon Sterne, Prof. Forbes and Edison are convinced that it is not only reasonable to expect that electricity will supplant steam as a motive power, but that it is sure to do so, so that within the next quarter of a century the railway locomotive will have passed into tradition as the stage coach. Exactly the same form in which this motive power will be used is something about which there is difference of opinion. Some of the experts are convinced that the trolley system, or some development of it, will be used where long distances and great speed are offered to the traveling public by any corporation. Mr. Carthy says that the best electricians are of opinion that the time is near at hand when by electric railway it will be possible to go from New York to Philadelphia, a distance of ninety miles, in three-quarters of an hour, and from New York to Chicago, a distance of 1,200 miles, in about the same time. Mr. Villard and Mr. Sterne are inclined to think that an electric motor either receiving electric power from beneath through the tracks, or else by a highly developed storage battery, will be in common use within the next fifteen or twenty years, and will bring speed of from seventy-five to one hundred miles an hour, and with as much safety as is now maintained upon any of the fast railway lines. Of course, it is easy to see that such a development as this would have a vast influence—both socially, politically and financially—upon the people, and would tend to revolutionize civilization almost as greatly as the introduction of railway traveling did.

Prof. Forbes declares that the storage battery has not yet come, yet he asserts that it is entirely feasible and is bound to be developed. When it does, the revolution will be sure to follow, especially in steamboat navigation, street car travel, as well as numerous smaller but perhaps not less important ways. With a perfect storage battery it is reasonable to expect that within the next twenty-five years electricity will have furnished the motive power for ocean steamships instead of steam.

It is reasonable to expect, according to the electric experts, that within the next twenty-five years electricity will be made a common servant, especially in the cities, and to a considerable extent in the small villages. To illustrate: Mr. Carthy says that in a city like New York coal will only be burned by 1920, probably at various stations here and there throughout the city, and it will be burned simply to develop electricity, which will be conveyed into houses exactly as the gas is now. Within a house electricity will perform many duties. It will serve for light and will be utilized for heating. It will heat a single room, or a single room, or will heat the whole house just as the coal is now. It will take the place of coal for cooking. Already electric ovens and boilers are on the market, which do the work of the cook stove perfectly, and which have not been bought as yet into general use because of expense. It will serve to operate elevators, which will be utilized for a vast number of the employments of the household which now require many hands and much drudgery. This is no chimera, no Bellamy vision, but is, according to Mr. Carthy and many other experts, to be as common an occurrence now as the use of gas and water from a common supply now.

The electrical experts believe that when the perfect storage battery is developed it will, to a considerable extent, take the place of horses, not only as a motive power for street cars, but for private vehicles. Small cars will be built and attached to vehicles, or even so small a thing as a bicycle or tricycle. It is entirely feasible, and with good roads, which, by the way, are sure to be one of the developments of the near future, may to a certain extent supplant the private car, or the public omnibus. As a social question this has been discussed by electricians in a speculative manner, and many of them believe that with such development there will follow a reaction from the present tendency of people to congregate in great cities.

AS AN AMUSEMENT.

It is reasonable to expect, also, that one of the foremost of Bellamy may prove a reality before many years. In the next century have passed. It is quite probable that in many houses there will be placed a telephone with audiphone attachment, which will make it possible for those collected in a parlor to listen at their ease to a concert or an opera. Electricians do not speak, except in a speculative way, of the possibility of reproducing not only the sounds, but the spectacle of an opera, although Mr. Edison says this can and will be done. But in this article it is designed to refer simply to those things which may reasonably be expected. The telephone already is used to carry the melody of a concert into private parlors, and it is a mere question of expense that prevents a general use of this sort. The expense is sure to be so materially reduced as to make such use as cheap as opera or theater tickets would be for a family party.

Scientific electricians are convinced that the possibilities of the future development of the phonograph are enormous, although in this respect the commercial electricians are not as yet quite ready to agree with them.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

In chatting with men of authority on electric subjects one finds that they speak with something of awe of one of the great problems which possibly will be solved before the first quarter of the twentieth century has passed. This is the problem of producing or utilizing directly the heat and power which are stored in coal. But the imagination of

man is unable to conceive of the mighty consequences which will follow such discovery. It will revolutionize civilization; it will change the political and social relations of men; it will make great cities unnecessary; it will give aeroplanes; it will reduce to a minimum all labor with the hands, and if it does not tend to produce that state of socialism which is the dream of the theorists, then Edison is mistaken.

The problem may be solved at any time. Some of the ablest intellects engaged in electric research are giving it thought. Edison himself turns to it at times, realizing that in the solution of the problem lies the mastery of the most powerful force for procuring the happiness of men that the world contains, and he believes that it will be solved, and if it is in the near future, then the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Nation's birth will be of a nature and delight of which it is impossible for us to fully conceive. Old things will have passed away, and the things which are new will be marvelous.

F. JAY EDWARDS.

## ALMOST A DAY FIRE.

Narrow Escape of the Handsome Bonebrake-Bryson Block.

A Dangerous Blaze in the Roof of the Structure Discovered Before It Got Beyond Control—How It Originated.

Between 5000 and 6000 people gathered on Spring and Second streets about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to witness what promised to be one of the most disastrous fires that ever visited Los Angeles.

At that hour smoke was noticed issuing in considerable volume from the roof on the Spring-street side of the Bonebrake-Bryson Block, at the north-west corner of Spring and Second streets, when an alarm was turned in, and in a few minutes the streets in the vicinity were thronged with people. The fire was caused either by a defective flue from the elevator engine in the basement or a little gas engine in the sixth story at the head of the elevator shaft. This latter engine is used to furnish power for the presses used in the government job-printing office on the ground floor.

The fire had been burning almost an hour before it was discovered and had gained considerable headway, especially in the ceiling and on the sixth floor. A heavy slate roof confined the flames and caused the smoke to work its way into the hallways and stairways in such a manner that when the firemen arrived they found it impossible to reach the seat of the fire in the ordinary way. In a few minutes ladders were connected with the fire escapes and in a very short space of time the flames were being kept under control. The fire was extinguished in less than twenty minutes after the alarm was turned in the fire was under control and the upper part of the building was so saturated with water that all danger was passed.

The fire did little damage, but the loss from water is considerable, and will probably amount to \$5000, but the building is fully insured.

Headquarters of the Department of Arizona, U.S.A., is located on the fifth floor, and considerable damage was done to the machinery of the department.

The fire department deserves considerable credit for the manner in which the fire was handled, for had there been any delay and the flames given a chance to get under good headway, one of the biggest blocks in the city would have been lost.

The fire was first discovered by several gentlemen, who happened to be on the top floor. They first noticed smoke issuing from crevices in the plaster, and shortly after it began pouring out through a window opening into the attic. Investigation was made, when the fire was located, and the fire hose on the top floor was run to the spot, where a hole was knocked into the plastering, and the flames could be seen. At this time it is believed that the fire could have been extinguished without calling out the engines, but no one would have been able to reach the spot, where a hole was knocked into the plastering, and the flames could be seen. At this time it is believed that the fire could have been extinguished without calling out the engines, but no one would have been able to reach the spot, where a hole was knocked into the plastering, and the flames could be seen.

After the fire was out, Messrs. Bonebrake and Bryson handed Chief Moore a check for \$150 for the firemen's relief fund, as a mark of their appreciation for the good work performed by the department.

## THE SUPERVISORS.

Report on Present Methods of Gassing Trees—Routine Business.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday an offer and agreement to sell forty acres of land in the Downey Road district adjoining the county farm for \$1500 was made by James Thomsen, Brooks and Eben Barrow, was presented and filed.

Upon motion of Supervisor Cook the saloon licenses heretofore issued to A. J. Cameron of Spadra, were transferred to F. M. Montague.

The special committee appointed to confer with the Horticultural Commissioners at Santa Ana, Orange county, reported as follows:

That the information received in regard to the present methods of gassing citrus trees was very satisfactory, not only as to the good results obtained, as per report read, but also the improvements made in the apparatus for handling the tents, and it was almost the unanimous opinion of all present that gassing trees was the only means of eradicating insect pests from trees.

It was also the expression of those present that it was unjust for few to clean up their orchards and their neighbors be permitted to do nothing.

We would, therefore, recommend that the Horticultural Commission be authorized to purchase and use the apparatus for handling the tents, and that he be instructed to fully enforce the law.

## Removing Corn Tassels.

(The Ohio Farmer.)

C. R. P. Ellettsville, Ind., writes:

"I see in the Youth's Companion where a boy won the first prize for the best yield of corn raised on one acre of ground by taking off the tassels in every other row of his corn. Will the Ohio Farmer please state in next issue if this is honest, or was it a fish story?" Old farmers say, "no tassels, corn," and being a young farmer I will take off my hat to the boy who gets ahead of his dad in that way."

We presume it is "honest goods." The New York experiment station increased the yield in the similar way. Of course a part of the tassels must be left to fertilize the ears.

## About 4000 Tons of Fruit.

It is estimated that there will be 4000 tons of green Apricots raised this season in this county, the bulk of which will be sold for drying at Fillmore and Newhall. There will be two parties who will dry at the former place and at least one at the latter. The current price paid is \$15 per ton, and as the rate to Newhall is \$20 a car or \$2 a ton, the fruit will cost the purchaser \$17. A good many growers will dry their own fruit.

## FAMINES OF THE WORLD.

Something About the Great Famines of History.

How the Russian Famine Compares with Them.

How the Hindoos and the Chinese Starve.

The Great Floods of the World—Chat With Russian Ministers—What Ex-Minister Lohrop Says.

The Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1892.—[Special Correspondence.] By the time this letter is published I will be in the heart of the famine districts of Russia. I mail it as I start for the steamer which is to take me to Hamburg. From thence I will go direct to St. Petersburg, and by rail, stage coach and drochsky, will make my way through the country where it is said from 80,000,000 to 40,000,000 people are starving. The famine will be at its highest from now on until the harvest in August, and the crops must be very large in order to prevent its extension into the winter. Within the past week I have spent some time in looking up the great famines of the world and I find that the Russian famine is one of the most terrible mankind has ever known.

THE GREAT FAMINES OF THE WORLD.

There have been since the world began 350 mighty famines, each of which has killed thousands and most of which have carried off people by the millions. The scriptures speak of famines in the time of Abraham, and the story of the seven years' famine which prevailed when Joseph was secretary of Pharaoh's treasury, is a matter of Biblical history. Times of famine have come ere of years before Christ, and about 300 years after Christ wheat was worth 400 pieces of silver a bushel in Antioch, and about 100 years later parents were eating their children in Italy to keep themselves from starving. Great Britain has known famine. Less than fifty years ago the great potato famine of 1846 took place, in which more than 250,000 people lost their lives and during which more than 1,000,000 Irishmen came over to America. This famine lasted more than six years and it reduced the population of Ireland 2,500,000.

SOME GREAT INDIAN FAMINES.

India has always been a land of famines. The people live from hand to mouth and they do not get fat when the crops are good. There are more than two hundred and fifty million people in India, and nearly every year there is some part of Hindoostan which is more or less affected by want of food. One of the biggest famines of India was just six years before our Declaration of Independence. At this time more than 10,000,000 people died for want of food, and the air was so infected by the smell of the dead bodies that it brought disease as well as death. Whole villages were depopulated and when the new crop came on it had in many cases no owner. This famine was caused by drought. Ten years later in India had another great famine, and when George Washington first took his seat in the Presidential chair people were killing and eating their children in some parts of India, and thousands were dying of famine. At this time a terrible famine was sweeping over the country and destroyed the vegetation, and a few years later an army of locusts came along, and this was followed by a plague of rats, which ate up the crops and almost attacked the people themselves. In 1860 a million and a half of people perished from famine in Bengal, and about ten years later a famine in Madras cost the English Government something like \$50,000,000.

HOW THE CHINESE STARVE.

It is much the same in China. The people are so many that at the time of a great flood or a great drought they die by the millions. It is estimated that between ten and twenty million people were wiped out by the overflow of the Yellow River some years ago, and in 1877 50,000,000 were suffering from famine, and an appeal was made to England and America for assistance. At this time women and children were offered by their parents for sale on the streets, and the price for a married woman was \$8, and you could buy a little girl for \$2. Many parents killed their children rather than witness their prolonged suffering, and the scenes of destitution and starvation were terrible. It is the same as the story of Russian famines, which seem to have occurred at intervals back to the beginning of history, and which promise, it is said, to continue in the future.

SOME OF THE GREAT FLOODS OF THE WORLD.

One of the great causes of famine in the past has been floods. Whether the deluge covered the whole world or merely a part of it, it certainly killed millions, and it remained upon the earth 150 days. England and Ireland have had many floods which have killed thousands and the inundations of Holland have several times nearly destroyed the entire population. In 1874 the floods of the Mississippi covered 200,000 acres of corn and 500,000 acres of sugar, and a rising of one river in France about the same time caused a loss of \$75,000,000. Some of the floods of India have carried off men by the tens of thousands, and in one inundation in Holland seventy-two towns were destroyed and 100,000 people perished.

FAMINES CAUSED BY HEAT.

Hundreds of famines have been caused by heat and drought has carried away millions. All of the eastern countries have been affected by drought and nearly every year sees a famine in some part of India. India has had thirty-four big famines in a century, but none of these famines have covered the whole country and had the means of transportation been better, there would have been no need for loss of life. Such of the soil as is under irrigation always produces a crop, and the English government is now doing what it can to increase the irrigated area, and it has covered the country with a network of railroads. One of the great troubles about the famine in Russia is the defective transportation. The railroads, while they run between large

cities, are nevertheless comparatively few and it is not possible to get the food quickly to the people. Australia is another country which has been troubled with drought and nearly \$20,000,000 worth of sheep were lost through lack of water in 1877. In New South Wales just about the same year 10,000,000 sheep were lost in the Australian colonies and in South Africa, and about this same time there was a period of drought in the United States. The Russian famine of today was caused by drought. For five months these Russian provinces had not a drop of rain and this great heat has been preceded by terrific frosty winds in the spring. All sorts of grasses were burned up and withered by the heat, and prairie rats by the tens of thousands swept over the country and ate up what was left. In addition to this there were clouds of insects which came by the millions and ate up everything with which they came in contact. The devastation cannot be conceived and it will be some years before Russia can recover from it.

TALKS WITH RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

I doubt whether the people of the United States have any adequate idea of the Russia of today. I have known a number of the ministers which we have sent to that country and I find that their ideas of Russia and the czar are far different from those of our people. I met the other day at Detroit ex-Minister Lohrop, who represented this country at St. Petersburg some years ago. Mr. Lohrop is one of the most famous lawyers of the Northwest, and he was very popular in Russia. He is a man of extraordinary ability and great culture and during his stay at St. Petersburg his daughter married one of the most noted of the Russian barons. We have the idea that the Russian people are oppressed by the czar and that they look upon him as a despot and a tyrant. Said ex-Minister Lohrop to me:

"The Russian people are as loyal to their ruler as are any people of the world. They reverence the czar and look up to him as the ruler appointed by God. They do not know him as a tyrant, but as a father. He is a man of many diverse elements and a higher order of creation than themselves. The czar has been much misrepresented. He is a conscientious, God-fearing man and he is doing all he can for his people. The Russian government, however, has to control more than 100,000,000 of souls. It is made up of many diverse elements and it has to have a vast machinery and numerous officials to control these. The emperor has to entrust his work largely to subordinates and though these are on the average efficient and honest, there are in Russia, as in the United States, some bad men. Russia is to a large extent governed by the people and it will be surprising to many to know that the Russians have civil rights to a larger extent than most of the other countries of the world. According to the village system of Russia, the village headman is elected by the people, and their own officers, with the exception of a few who are appointed by the czar. They make their own laws and they are allowed to do as they please where they do not come into contact with the czar. They have their own courts and they pass their own sentences now and then, even to sending prisoners to Siberia. The Russians are doing a great deal in relieving the distress of the famine, and Russia is spending millions upon millions of dollars for this purpose. I don't believe there is a more courteous, kinder and better people in the world than the Russians and I consider them one of the great nations of the world."

MINISTER SMITH ON THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, who has just returned from Russia, says that the famine there will last up until late in August, and, without the crops are good, it will probably extend on into the coming year. "The destitution of the people is," says he, "inconceivable. A great part of their loss comes from their stock. The famine was so terrible that the cattle were carried off by it and the people have nothing with which to work their fields. In some provinces more than half the horses were killed and those that lived were starved and lean. A great number of the cattle were either killed or starved to death, and inasmuch as these are largely used for draft animals in Russia, the loss is incalculable." Minister Smith says that the Russians have given between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 to relieve the famine, and that they are continually sending food into the famine districts. Many of the richest and noblest ladies of Russia are working among the starving, and have established soup kitchens and food supply points throughout the worst of the districts. Mr. Smith says that the Russians feel very kindly toward the Americans for the aid they have sent to them, and he thinks the action has brought the two countries closer together. A few days ago I called at the Russian Legation in Washington on the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, who has represented Russia in the United States, and he told me that Americans could not appreciate how kindly Russia felt toward them for their sympathy and aid in their time of trouble, and it is said that this feeling is current throughout the Russian empire and that its moral influence would be very great.

A FEW WORDS WITH CLARA BARTON.

It is well known that all the gifts of the United States have been through the Red Cross Society, with Miss Clara Barton at its head. How much these gifts amount to will be surprising to our people. Already four shiploads have been sent and these will average about \$100,000 each in value. The Iowa corn, which left on the Tynhead, loaded that great ship down to the water and it will be of great use in the keeping alive of the cattle. This included 200 carloads of corn and it came from Iowa alone. The millers of the Northwest furnished a shipload of flour and the citizens of Philadelphia bought 5000 barrels of Minneapolis flour and sent it off. A great deal of money has been contributed and much of this has come from little children. Miss Barton tells me she received the other day \$63, every cent of which was contributed by children who had worked for the pennies, or who had denied themselves some luxury in order to get them for the Russians. Many children have been allowed by their parents a cent a meal for doing without butter or sugar and some little ones have been paid by their parents a cent a day for doing certain chores and it is from such pennies that hundreds upon hundreds of dollars have been gathered together and have been sent to the little children of Russia. The other day a little girl was brought into the Red Cross Society rooms here by her father. She had tightly clasped in her hands 30 cents which she said she wished to give to the hungry little ones in Russia. She had saved this and the giving of it was her own idea. Her father told her while she was in the room that she need not give the money without she wished to. He said to her that the Russian children would never know that the money came from her, and explained that it would go into a general fund and no one would know that she had anything to do with it. "But," said the little girl, "the people will have that much more to eat, won't they?" And when she was told yes, she gave the money.

Numerous instances have occurred here and all over the country and the gifts amount in some cases to thousands of dollars. A few days ago a lady handed Miss Barton a slip of paper, saying she wanted to give this to the Red Cross Society, but she did not want her name connected with it. It was a check for \$1000.

HOW THE RED CROSS WORKS.

There is no more modest woman in the United States than Miss Clara Barton. She works very quietly, and to talk with her you would never imagine that she had managed some of the largest charitable efforts in the history of this generation. She is of about medium height and weight, I judge, not over 125 pounds. She dresses in black and her only jewelry is her round pin of white enamel with a red cross in the center at her neck, and below this a great pansy made of an amethyst and presented to Miss Barton by the Grand Duchess of Baden. She does not court newspaper notoriety and her manners in conversation are as quiet and simple as those of any mother in the country. She makes you think more of a good mother than of a public figure, and her eyes fill with sympathetic tears as she discusses the woes of the famine or the sorrows of suffering humanity. She is a woman who loves her fellow-men and who is endowed with a large amount of the practical ability of knowing how to help them. She was the first woman nurse during the late war, and she did great good in the Franco-Prussian war among the wounded. She believes in doing good on a large scale, and she tells me that the Red Cross Society devotes itself to a study of the condition of the world and wherever there is a famine, want, destitution and suffering it considers it its duty to point out to the rest of the people the fact. It does not stand before the world as a beggar, but as a great information bureau which announces to the people who have means where they may have the privilege of giving to help their fellow-men. It also undertakes to forward such gifts to those who are in want, and it devotes itself to national calamities rather than to individual ones.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

"It is now more than a year," said Miss Barton, "since we have been in danger in Russia. We knew that the famine was imminent, but before we went to work we called upon the Russian legation and asked as to the situation and whether Russia would accept our help. We were told there that the reports had not been exaggerated and we found that 20,000,000 Russian peasants were affected by the failure of crops and that the people were living on roots and other refuse and that millions were on the verge of starvation. We organized our work at once and the result is well known. We are saving over money and food from time to time, though we may not send it in shiploads. We are receiving contributions daily, and we are glad to forward all that is sent." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Another Big Day in the County Clerk's Nuptial Department.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

W. M. Haun, a native of Kansas, 30 years of age, to Mattie Hawthorn, a native of Dakota, 22 years of age; both residents of this city.

Newton Bryner, a native of California, 21 years of age, to Flora Barryman, a native of Kansas, 19 years of age; both residents of Norwalk.

William Phillips, a native of Scotland, 25 years of age, to Elizabeth Bayne, also a native of Scotland, 30 years of age; both residents of this city.

P. W. Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, to Cheyenne Wyo., to Anastasia A. Deering, also a native of Ireland, 28 years of age; both residents of this city.

John Menagh, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, to Annie Reimann, a native of Germany, 25 years of age; both residents of this city.

Reuben A. Matthews, a native of California, 30 years of age, to San Bernardino, to Adrienne M. Burton, a native of California, 23 years of age, of this city.

George B. Paxton, a native of Texas, 27 years of age, to Florence Riley, also a native of Texas, 18 years of age, both residents of Redondo Beach.

Boyle Heights Notes.

Prof. Simon's pupils gave a pleasant basket social and dance at Hendrick's Hall on Friday evening, quite a number of visitors from different portions of the city being present.

Police Officer Edwards has arranged to spend his ten days' vacation now shortly forthcoming at Catalina in company with Assistant Superintendent Irwin, of the postoffice at Station B.

L. V. Glascock and his sister, Miss Glascock, are about to remove from First street, where they have for a long time resided, to No. 2807 Second street, formerly Virginia avenue.

Mrs. Lawrence, assistant city librarian for Boyle Heights, is spending a few days at South Pasadena in company with Mrs. Judge McComas.

Weather Forecasts.

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ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), July 2.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from June 30 to July 4, and July 6 to July 10, and the next will reach the Pacific Coast about the 10th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 11th, the great central valleys from 12th to 14th and the Eastern States about the 15th.

The path of this storm will be well to the north, very hot weather south of it along the middle and southern latitudes, and it will be at its greatest force from 14th to 15th, after passing East of the Mississippi.

A wave of cooler and refreshing weather will move eastward, crossing the western mountains about the 13th, the great central valleys about the 15th and the Eastern States about the 17th.

The 1892 drought, which made its appearance in spots during April and May, will have spread to about its greatest dimensions by the 15th of July, and a fair estimate may then be made as to what will be the effect on crops. The turning point of the drought will be about the middle of July, but many places will not be relieved till late in August.

I have no reason to change my estimate made in 1891, that our greatest crops will be found along and north of the 40th parallel, while many local crop failures will be found in the southern part of the United States. Countries of more than 2000 feet elevation were not generally included among those where crops would fail.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach this meridian, and the other weather changes noted will occur at and within 100 miles of Los Angeles within twenty-four hours before or after sunset of the dates given below:

July 3—Fair and cool.









## SOCIETY

The class of '85 of the High school celebrated the seventh anniversary of its graduation last Thursday evening at the home of Miss Ellen Reavis on Douglas street. The class has never failed to come together on this occasion each year, to talk over the old times at school and to discuss their present condition and prospects. Last Thursday evening the class of '85, past, present and future, was discussed by members and invited friends with increased pleasure, for the reunions become more and more delightful as the years go on. Miss Reavis most pleasantly entertained her guests, assisted by her sisters, Misses Cora and Mamie Reavis. A delightful evening was spent in social conversation, after which the class proceeded to celebrate the occasion by enjoying the annual banquet.

Dr. Edward R. Bradley, the class president, acted as toast-master. His theme was "The seventh anniversary." He most happily introduced this part of the program by a reference to the class prophecy that had been delivered seven years before at graduation. The many hits on the members of the class made at that time were recalled with pleasure.

The toast "85 in the future" the fulfillment of prophecy was responded to by Leslie R. Hewitt. Miss Mary S. Mundy told her class-mates of the "History of the class of '85." Her account of the old story was most pleasingly told. Frank J. Cooper, who has joined the class since its school days, responded to the sentiment "The class of '85: a good thing to be to," with a literary gem that highly entertained the class—a humorous poem. His poetry was greatly appreciated by Mrs. Cooper.

Anna S. Averill, the faithful teacher and kind friend of the class in its career at school and since, spoke on the subject "The class of '85 as a reading circle." Her words and presence are more and more treasured as the school days get further away.

The class has recently been organized as a reading circle under the direction of Mrs. Averill, and the work has been delightful as well as profitable. With many mutual good-wishes the class separated, and the seventh reunion will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest held.

**GOLDEN WEDDING.**  
One of the events of interest in the social circles of the city the past week was the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rider, which was appropriately observed on Tuesday at their home on Commonwealth avenue, Baptist Church place.

Some 200 friends called to present their congratulations and filled the parlors from 3 to 9 p.m. The bride of fifty years was assisted in receiving by her two daughters, also Mrs. J. B. Rider of San Francisco, and Mrs. Alvah Rider of Gault and Mrs. J. H. Burks. Mrs. George C. Cleveland and Mrs. J. F. Goodenow of this city, while the refreshment table was waited upon by a bevy of young ladies in white. Rev. D. R. Colmery read an original poem written in honor of the occasion, and Rev. Dr. Read gave a short congratulatory address, while vocal and instrumental selections were interspersed throughout the hours of the reception. A number of valuable and handsome presents, appropriately golden, were found to have been left by the departing guests in token of their high esteem for this honored couple, who have for half a century walked together.

**PAST LUNCH PARTY.**  
Mrs. J. C. Garnett entertained a company of ladies at lunch yesterday in honor of her guests, Mrs. E. Ballard and Mrs. E. E. Siddall of Findlay, O. Nearly all the ladies were former Ohioans, so the gathering was in the nature of a pleasant reunion. The Misses Butterworth gave several vocal and piano selections, adding to the enjoyment of the guests. The table decorations were entirely in pinks, a cluster of purple-faced, yellow-eyed beauties, tied with white ribbons, on which was painted in gilded letters the guest's name, rested beside each plate. The company included: Mrs. L. A. Ross, H. P. Holmes, L. Glessner of Findlay, O.; M. Immel, C. D. Howry, Miss Mame Immel, Mrs. M. L. Butterworth, the Misses Butterworth, Miss Morrell, Mrs. C. Smith, Miss E. Ballard.

**THIRTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.**  
Rev. George F. Bugbee and Mrs. Bugbee received their parishioners and friends generally last Friday evening at St. Paul's rectory on Seventh street. The rooms were artistically decorated and were crowded throughout the evening, not only by members of the parish but by the many outside friends of the rector and his wife. Among them were several of the clergy.

The occasion was the thirtieth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. Bugbee, and, besides the hearty congratulations and good wishes received from all, many friends brought more substantial remembrances and tokens of their affectionate regard. Refreshments were served in a dining room which had been transformed into a perfect bower of green and white. The affair was a great success, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all the guests, while to the rector and his wife it must have proved a pleasant assurance of the good will and esteem of their parishioners.

**BY THE SEA WAYS.**  
The season opened up in goodly fashion July 1 at Santa Monica. The day was simply perfect, with a cool refreshing breeze toward night. The evening was mild and pleasant. The Hotel Arcadia was a blaze of light and little groups arranged themselves on the broad, vine-covered piazzas to listen to the delightful music of the orchestra. Prof. Liwinski's programmes are well selected and a pleasing variety of subject, from the soul stirring strains of Beethoven, the pathetic, dreamy Gounod, to the catchy "Dance of the Maids," that, like the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," sets all hands and feet in motion. Every train brought new arrivals and a goodly array of baggage.

Mrs. Stimpson of Los Angeles, with her sister-in-law, lunched at the hotel on Friday. Col. P. C. Baker of Pasadena arrived on Thursday. Mr. T. D. Stimpson, a retired furniture dealer of San Francisco and chief of the Governor's staff, with his wife and son, arrived on Friday.

Among the late arrivals are John Bry-

son, N. F. Niles, M. Ordoger, Mrs. B. Bastanburg and son, Mrs. H. J. Woolcott, nurse and baby, Mrs. R. H. Moore, John T. Griffith, E. H. O'Malley, H. M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Miss Wayschinden, Mrs. Charles Forman, Charles Forman, Mrs. Dr. Shorb and daughter of Los Angeles, Charles T. Kealey, Long Beach; O. A. Lunn and wife, Miss Anita Lunn, San Francisco; H. W. Magee, Pasadena; Emil Peterson, wife and daughter, Chicago; H. P. Angerson, Los Angeles; A. E. Magill, Jr., Oakland; J. B. Rogers and Miss M. E. Rogers, Boston; A. F. Brown, San Francisco.

**ATHLETES ENTERTAINED.**  
Miss Jessie M. Washburn entertained the "Young Ladies" Athletic Club on Tuesday evening, previous to her departure next week for an extended Eastern visit. The evening was pleasantly spent in music, social conversation and shadow pantomimes. Among those present were Misses M. E. Hunt, Pearl Mizener, Rose Hearborn, Jennie Bristol, Helen Mead, Olive Percival, Edith Elliott, Jennie Bell, Misses Skofstad, Mmes. Harland, Smith and Merrill.

**A PLEASANT SURPRISE.**  
One of the pleasant social events of the week was a surprise party given by the ladies of Gelcich W.R.C. to Mrs. F. R. Willis at her residence, No. 140 North Johnson street, East Los Angeles, on Monday evening, in honor of her efficient work as junior vice-president of that corps for the past year. Just as the mistress of the house was leaving to spend the evening she was confronted at the door by the visiting ladies and their husbands, who, in true military style, compelled her to surrender, and then took possession of her time and proceeded to amuse themselves with music, cards and other games until about 10 o'clock, when Mrs. Anna Williams, president of the Relief Corps, with a few well-chosen and appropriate words in behalf of the ladies of the corps, presented Mrs. Willis with an elegant set of silver fruit knives, after which an elaborate luncheon, which the visitors had considerably brought, was spread and partaken of by all. After refreshments the guests departed, wishing the hostess many happy returns of the occasion.

Present were Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Muncie, Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Mussey, Mr. and Mrs. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Craig, Mmes. Gibbs, Chapman, Higley, Kate Spear, Burkhardt, A. E. Meigs, Misses Julia Mannoek, Lulu Mussey, Tressa Burkhardt, Edith Morrison, Cora J. Taylor and Alice Allin of Pasadena.

**A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.**  
A large number of guests gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Morgan Griffith, No. 425 Biss street, last Monday evening to offer congratulations and good wishes to the host on the event of his 62d birthday. His wife, six sons and three daughters were present and assisted in entertaining the guests. Vocal and instrumental selections, readings and games kept the party pleasantly employed either in listening or taking part.

An interesting and novel feature of the entertainment was the unexpected appearance of a young lady dressed in the quaint Welsh costume in vogue a century ago. The visitor proved to be Miss Mary Ann Griffith, who sang the ancient melody, "The land of my fathers," alternately in Welsh and English, to piano accompaniment by Mrs. Tony Messmer. The Welsh guests present joined in the chorus.

A bountiful supper was served on the elaborately-decorated tables and was greatly enjoyed by the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. David Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Reishaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Messmer, Mrs. Jones, Daniel Jones, D. Harries, Fugh, J. E. Jenkins, J. S. and William Evans, William Griffith, J. M. Davies, John Griffith, Rees Jones, Thomas Morgan, O. T. Griffith, Stow, Jonny, D. Llewellyn, Humphreys and others. The supper concluded with toasts and congratulatory addresses.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and their family came to Los Angeles among strangers, but have won many friends in their adopted country.

**WHERE PEOPLE ARE.**  
Mrs. A. M. Jewell and Miss Mattie Jewell of San Francisco are spending the summer at Arcadia at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Unruh.

Mr. Max Greenberg of San Francisco is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Lewis at No. 1033 South Grand avenue. The ladies will receive on Thursdays.

Capt. and Mrs. True, U.S.A., have gone to Redondo for the summer.

Mrs. T. A. Lewis is at Capistrano for a few days.

Chaplain and Mrs. Mullen have returned from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Wildman and Miss Wildman will spend the summer at Long Beach, where they have rented a pretty cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker, accompanied by Mrs. Spilman and daughter, are at Coronado Beach.

Mrs. L. L. Lowman, accompanied by her little daughter Sheda, will leave shortly on a visit to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, who have been spending three months in the East, have returned. Mr. Carpenter will soon commence the erection of a beautiful residence in the southern part of the city.

Mrs. W. A. Bell of Pomona is visiting Miss Sarah Jones at her father's residence, on Carroll avenue, Angeleno Heights.

**PLEASURES AND PASTIMES.**  
The ladies of St. Paul's Altar Committee will give one of their delightful afternoon "teas" next Thursday from 3 to 6, at the residence of Mrs. W. D. Graves, No. 1047 Pearl street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee gave a dancing party for their daughter last Tuesday evening, which was attended by about forty of the charming young people of Los Angeles and Pasadena.

The entertainment under the management of Miss Josephine Williams, given last Friday evening at Korbel Hall, was a great success. The sparkling "Dress Rehearsal of Cinderella" was given, and Miss Williams read "A Dream of Fair Women," illustrated by living tableaux. A very unique party was given by Mrs. L. Weber at No. 804 Eleventh street, for a few of her daughter's friends last Thursday evening, in the form of a gypsy party, the guests wearing costumes in regular gypsy style. The grounds were illuminated with Japanese lanterns and dancing on the lawn and fortune-telling by a gypsy were features of the entertainment.

Last Friday evening Miss Hassler and the "B 8's" entertained the "A 8's" of the Temple street school at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jones at No. 808 Temple street. Miss Lily Buckingham gave recitation which was enjoyed by all, and Miss May Livingstone delivered the class prophecy of the "A 8's." Among the teachers present were Miss Leonard

Hassler, Miss Hardenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Myard.  
Col. Fred S. Chabourne and Mrs. Chabourne and son of San Francisco are located at the Arcadia Hotel, Santa Monica, for the summer.  
"Painting and Plastic Arts as Illustrated by Discoveries at Rome, Pompeii and Herculaneum" will be the subject of a free lecture at the Santa Monica branch of the School of Art and Design on Tuesday next.

**BIRTHDAY PARTY.**  
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bonnell of No. 1002 Temple street entertained a number of their young friends on Wednesday evening, the occasion being the birthday anniversary of their daughter, Miss Bertha.

A very pleasant evening's entertainment was carried out, consisting of songs by Misses Chamberlain, Livingston, Bonnell and others, after which refreshments were served, when the company separated, wishing Miss Bonnell many happy returns of the day. Among those present were Misses Stella Shields, Ruby Farris, Jessie Knipper, Maud Livingston, May Livingston, Leona Erdman, Corinae Reardon, Florence Hay, Grace Van Horne, Belle Shields, Ethel Chamberlain, Ina Ferris, Anne Reizer, Fannie Kingery, Mattie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Taylor, Mrs. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Richard; Messrs. C. G. Jones, Ernest Howard, Leroy Erdman, Robert Fowler, Herbert Chamberlain, Harry Schomeman, Ben Gillette, Arthur Grey, Charles Van Houten, Fred Taylor, Frank Donegan.

**A JOLLY YACHTING PARTY.**  
A jolly party, consisting of Miss Beale Sanson, Frank Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murray, "Doc" W. W. Freeman and his mother, "Tommy" Neal and Frank Conant, went over to Catalina Island last week for a few days and had a "royal" time. During their only too brief sojourn on the island the gentlemen of the party were tendered a banquet by the prince of good fellows, Hancock Banning, and his brother, Judge Banning, at their residence. This was supplemented by a moonlight cruise on La Paloma, which terminated with a surprise visit to the habiter, who, after being awakened from their slumber by the lute from the deck of La Paloma, the party returned yesterday somewhat bronzed, but delighted with their trip.

**PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED.**  
On Friday evening the Spanish class of Prof. Bransby was delightfully entertained by Misses Fannie M. Hays and Lizzie McKenzie at their home on South Flower street, it being the close of a very pleasant and instructive course of lessons. The conversation, stories and proverbs were all conducted in the musical language of Spain. Miss Ella Caruthers was awarded the ladies' prize, and A. G. Hincley the gentlemen's prize for the most skillful reading of the proverbs. The prize for the booby prize for men, and Miss Pauline the ladies' booby prize. Mr. Dunlop was voted to be the most enjoyable conversationalist of the men, and Misses Hunt and Caruthers shared equally this honor among the ladies. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Bransby, Dr. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hincley, Misses Mosher, Fitzmiller, Caruthers, Hunt, Brown, Healy, Grey, Keller, McMillan, Paulding and McKenzie; Messrs. Brookman, Dennett, Healy, Dunlop, Dubois and Duncan.

**WOMAN'S WORLD.**  
Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway is the editor of a new monthly magazine, recently started in Portland, Or., called "The Coming Century."

Miss Catherine Annie Moppin of Oberlin, O., was the orator in the graduating class of twenty at the commencement of the Oberlin Theological Seminary. The only woman who owns and conducts a printing office in Boston is Florence Grant, publisher of "Woman's Voice," which is edited by her sister, Mrs. W. M. Moppin. Mme. Patti, who has long cherished a desire to visit the land where her father was born, contemplates a visit to Sicily in January, 1893, and in the course of her tour will go to Rome, the birthplace of her mother.

In a recent address before Sorosis, Mrs. Cady Stanton said that if the Lord had intended women to be weak, dependent creatures he would have provided for each mother's daughter a strong arm to lean on, instead of creating a few more weak women than men that there were not anywhere near enough arms to go round. She strongly advocated the theory that self-development was a higher duty than self-sacrifice.

The order of Marie-Louise, which has recently been conferred upon Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, the wife of the dashing United States minister at Madrid, by the Queen Regent of Spain, is a very handsome decoration, which has hitherto been far more sparingly conferred than most of the other Spanish orders. It is reserved exclusively for ladies, and only a few months ago was accorded to the Baroness Stumm, wife of the German ambassador to the Madrid legation, and she is also a native of the United States, being merely like Mrs. Burd Grubb, one by marriage.

**Worms that Raise Tons of Sand.**  
London, England.

Mr. Darwin, a few years before his death, made the non-scientific world familiar with the work of worms in passing earth through their bodies and with the wonderful result effected by them in a comparatively short space of time.

Mr. Darwin's researches in this field of science. Last year Mr. Davidson examined the sand between Holy Island and the coast of Northumberland, a large flat stretch of beach familiar to most persons who travel by the East Coast route to Scotland. The observer found that the number of castings of sand thrown up by the lowworms gave an average of 50,000,000 to the square mile. A portion of the castings was weighed and the total weight thrown up annually was shown to be in some places about 500 tons per acre; at other points it was a good deal less than this; but in still other parts it amounted to no less than 8146 tons per acre. If all the sand thus passed through the bodies of these animals in the course of twelve months were spread out it would give an average thickness of not less than thirteen inches.

How many and various are the changes produced in the sand by the wonderful activity of these industrious worms it is impossible to say. But it is easy to see how the presence of such creatures in large numbers operate with other forces to produce a kind of order on the surface of the earth and to replace crudeness by beauty. The thing that strikes one most, however, is the magnitude of the results which can be produced in a short time when a large number of separate individuals work in cooperation by the same methods toward the same end.

**Charity Begotten at Home.**  
Judge.

Daughter. You know, father, they are going to have a fair at the church next week, and I thought I would like to get something for it.

Father (handing her a check). Certainly, my dear. I'll give you \$100.00. I am always liberal. What were you going to get?

Daughter. Something in the way of a new gown.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE S. M. CLUB.

The last evening of the S. M. Club before breaking up for their summer vacation was a peculiarly pleasant one. The subject of consideration was Wagner, the composer, whose theories of operatic composition have occasioned much wide discussion. Under the skillful direction of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bartlett the programme was most successful, both from a musical and an instructive standpoint, the selections being carefully made. The programmes were artistic affairs, in covers of deep cardinal velvet, paper embellished, with an unmounted oval photograph of the great composer. The numbers were printed in cardinal letters and were arranged in the order of their composition according to date. The biographical sketch by Mr. Bartlett was a carefully written paper and was read in two sections, the chorus from "Meistersinger" by the S. M. Club, the Ciel Club, with piano overture by Mrs. Ogilvie, intervening. Miss Mitmore was heard in a vocal solo, "Dreams," by Strelezki, and quite charmed her listeners by her delightful rendering of this number. The careful accompaniment by Mrs. Ogilvie added to its pleasing effect.

Miss Katherine Kimball sang Senta's song from the "Flying Dutchman" with fine effect, and members of the Ellis Club contributed the Pilgrim's chorus from "Tannhauser," which was followed by the opening love song in the second act of this opera by A. Falck.

A piano octette by Mrs. Cook and the Misses O'Donoghue, Conger and Rogers filled the pretty little Ludlum Hall with a sweet, harmonious melody. J. Dunlop sang the prize song, "Meistersinger," and Misses Conger and Rogers followed with a duet, "Gottelammedlung," as sweet as the name is long. The closing number was a piano duet by William Piutti and his pupil, Miss Maud Ayer.

The club will not meet again till the first Monday evening in October.

THE ARAB CLUB.

Mrs. Saulsbury, of Twenty-seventh and Hoover streets, very delightfully entertained the Arab Club last Thursday at her spacious home. Inviting a number of special friends to spend the afternoon and enjoy the songs and bright conversation which are sure to be heard when this club congregates. The soloists were Mrs. Bunt and Miss Mitmore. A dainty 5 o'clock tea was served in deference to the invited guests who arrived too late for the lunch which is always such an enjoyable feature of these meetings. The invited guests included among others Mrs. A. D. Childress, Mrs. Stimms, Mrs. Charles Baker, Miss Fremont, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Fiken.

Mrs. A. D. Childress will entertain the club next Thursday, and then the Arabs, too, will suspend their meetings for the summer.

**MISS KIMBALL'S MUSICALS.**  
Miss Katherine Kimball and her pupils gave a musical on Wednesday evening at Ludlum Hall. The programme opened with that ever pleasing duet, "O, that We Two Were Maying," sung by Mr. Osgood and Miss Kimball.

Next followed solo selections by Misses Carhart, Alverson, Ryland and Blesio.  
Mr. Osgood sang "This I," by Porisuti, in excellent style, and Miss Hearty won the audience by her artistic rendering of a "Devoted Apple." Mr. Barnes favored the audience with his recitations, and Miss Young sang Gounod's "Dites la Jeune Femme."

Miss Kimball closed this most interesting evening with two selected songs, her "Little Girl, Don't Cry," winning merited applause.

**A NEW QUARTETTE.**  
A new quartette has been formed of ladies' voices to be known as the Lotus Quartette, probably because the "lotuses" loved everything sweet and good and lovely. The members of this quartette are: Mrs. Burdett, Miss Murrin, Mrs. Wenger and Miss Lockhart. They made their first appearance in public at the recent musical given by the Shriner's under the direction of A. G. Bartlett.

**WHAT MUSICIANS ARE DOING.**  
Miss Emma Berger, of the Glencinnat College of Music, and daughter of Miss A. Gustine Berger, the pianist, will arrive in the city next week to reside here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burdette leave soon on a six weeks' trip to Canada.

Mrs. Taggart, a member of Prof. Arvalo's Guitar Club, is visiting the family of Dr. Taggart in Yuma.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Power were serenaded by some mutual friends last Monday evening on the occasion of Mrs. Musso's birthday.

The "Euterpean Quartette" and the Hamilton Quintette Clubs went to Santa Ana last evening to assist at the Modjeski recital.

Miss Boynton will spend a month in San Francisco during the summer vacation.

Miss Mollie Adella Brown is in New York.

The Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club will celebrate the Fourth by a picnic at Millard's Canon.

**WOMEN IN MUSIC.**  
The Musical Courier of New York of June 22 prints under flattering editorial comment an essay written by Prof. Willihartitz of this city on "Women in Music." Prof. Willihartitz, with infinite pains, has searched the encyclopedias of music and gives a list of 153 works composed by women. In addition to the list, he adds, "there are many a song, not only inspired, but also written by woman."

"The number of compositions directly influenced by women cannot even be guessed at. Many melodies and probably whole scenes were invented by wives, sisters, mothers and friends of the parties whose names appear as the composers of music."

"Princess Amalia of Saxony has composed fifteen and Pauline Thys (Seabell) thirteen works, the first with about thirty acts and the other with about twenty acts. Mrs. de la Guerre wrote four-act opera as early as 1694, and may be considered as the first female composer of dramatic music."

"Of the 153 works composed by women we find fifty-five serious operas, fifty-three comic operas, seven operettas, six cantatas, six songs, four ballets, four vaudevilles, two oratorios, one each of farces, pastorals, masques, ballads and buffas. Eighty-seven French, thirty-four Italian, twenty German, seven English, two Hollands, one Russian, one Spanish and one Swedish compositions. There are fifty-four one-act, eighteen two-act, thirty three-act, sixteen four-act, six five-act and twenty-nine compositions of which that part is unknown, which gives an average of music one to each house being at least as good a proportion as can be found in the 21,000 works of male composers as given in my forthcoming encyclopedia."

"The French predominate in the comic operas and ballets, while the Italian, English and especially the German, wrote more serious and earnest music. Of comic compositions, there are seventy-five, of the serious seventy-eight."

In connection with the above it is interesting to know that a woman has

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## SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED JOUVIN GLOVE.

The above Glove will be placed on sale for one day only

## MONDAY

Our \$2.50 JOUVIN GLOVE for \$2.00.  
Our \$1.75 JOUVIN GLOVE for \$1.25.  
Our \$1.50 JOUVIN GLOVE for \$1.15.

Please bear in mind this sale will NEVER be repeated, and this offer is good for Monday only.

composed an opera which was produced at the Grand Theater, Bordeaux, a short time ago. It is called *Muzeppe*, and was written by Mrs. de Grandval. The music is said to be excellent.

**HOW THE BANJO ORIGINATED.**  
About 500 years ago a negro who lived in the town of Banjoeman, in the East Indies, near the coast of Java, took a cheese box, covered it with goat skin, ran a handle through it and strung violin strings across it. These he tuned to the first, third, fifth and eighth notes of an octave and called the whole thing a "banjo."

There is said to be nothing of its kind in existence. The original "Ethiopian Serenaders" gave the modern banjo its prominence. The English lovers of music considered it unworthy of use until these dusky fellows came over from America and crowded St. James Hall night after night, and the banjo-player became an idol.

Improvements have been made in this instrument until today there are banjos rated as high as \$150.

**THE ART OF THE TROUBADOUR.**  
The art of the troubadour was entitled the gai saber (or gale science) and to the idea of gaiety a noble meaning was attached. The true chivalier, it was said, should never lose his normal feeling of enthusiasm and joy. Like an interior sun the joy of love should illumine his life and continually excite him to noble actions and fortitude in trial—purifying his soul from envious, somber sadness, from avarice, torpidity and hardness of mind.

Melancholy was regarded as a morbid feeling, born of skepticism and degeneracy, a want of power to accomplish great deeds or duties. Gaiety or joy was a state of mind regarded by the troubadours as corresponding with that of religious grace. One of the mottoes was "My soul to God, my life for the king, my heart for my lady, my honor for myself."

**A MUSICAL CONTEST.**  
The National Conservatory of Music of America, desirous of emphasizing the engagement of Antonin Dvorak as its director by a special endeavor to give an additional impulse to the advancement of music in the United States, proposed to award prizes for the best grand or comic opera (opera comique), for the best libretto for a grand or comic opera (opera comique), for the best piano or violin concerto and for the best symphony, oratorio or suite, or cantata, and all of these works to be composed or written by composers and librettists born in the United States and not above 35 years of age. The prizes are in cash, the whole amount to be awarded being \$8000. The highest prize is \$1000 and the lowest \$200. Certain conditions are required and the awards will be made on or about November 15, 1892. A jury of twenty-eight prominent composers and musicians of Boston, New York, Washington, Baltimore and Chicago will act as judges.

**IDEAL GUITAR AND BANJO CLUB.**  
The Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club held its last regular rehearsal for the season at the residence of C. S. de Lano on Monday evening. A number of new members were admitted, and the following officers elected: R. W. Whomes, president; G. A. Hough, vice-president; Miss B. Rifenberg, secretary, and Miss A. B. Owsley, treasurer.

The club is now better organized than ever before, and will give its next concert early in the fall. The membership for next season is as follows: Guitars—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. de Lano, Misses A. Jones, A. B. Owsley, Maude Hill and Mrs. G. A. Hough, Messrs. G. Hill and F. W. Lichtenhaler. Banjos—Messrs. G. A. Hough, H. W. Masac, C. S. de Lano, R. W. Whomes, L. V. Young, Mrs. L. M. Gleason, Misses M. Loomis, E. Windheim, B. Rifenberg and A. Loomis.

**LA MASCOOTTE.**  
Local musical people and lovers of comic opera are looking forward with great interest to the production of *La Mascotte* at the Los Angeles Theater July 8.

O. Stewart Taylor has undertaken the experiment of giving opera by local talent, and everything points to an unqualified success. The stage management is in the hands of A. W. Kyle, who

has had a long professional experience, and has appeared in the opera several hundred times.

Besides Messrs. Taylor and Kyle the cast will include Mrs. W. B. Clapp, Misses O'Malley, Hiley, Cullen and Donnell and Messrs. Dupuy, Logie, Ney, Dey, Donnell and Bar.

The orchestra will consist of twelve first-class men under the direction of Ludomir Tamaskiewicz, with T. W. Wilde at the piano.

**SHARPS AND FLATS.**  
Mr. Nikisch was selected as the representative American orchestral conductor at the exhibition of music and drama held in Vienna this year. This exhibition lasts from May 7 to October 7. It was a great honor for Mr. Nikisch, as the list of conductors include such men as Brahms, Dvorak, Gounod, Grieg, Mascagni, Mussini, Rubenstein, Saint-Saens, Sullivan and Verdi.

Tchakowsky is writing an opera called *King Rene's Daughter*. Orchestral concerts flourish in Scotland.

At the Vienna exhibition is the only specimen of Greek music that has been preserved. It is the vocal and instrumental parts of a chorus from the *Orestes* of Euripides. It is said that Bandmaster Gilmore is never happier than when he is in Boston.

At the presentation of 1492 at the Globe Theater, Boston, they had the "real article" in the chorus of professional newsmen.

*Cavalleria Rusticana* has been translated and arranged as a drama by Sig. Caruso. It was presented to Patti, who in turn presented it to Salvini for his initial production at the Boston Theater in May. Much of the music in the drama was original and written expressly for the play.

A comic opera called



# J. T. SHEWARD

business one-third larger than one year ago!

all goods marked in plain figures and sold for one price and for cash—this business is being conducted on the broadest and most liberal basis.

largest cloak house in the city—sales equal to the combined sales of all the cloak houses in the city.

business one-third larger than one year ago!

If you buy any goods in this house and feel dissatisfied with your purchase, bring them back in a good, merchantable condition and get your money.

the cloak department equal in sales to the combined sales of all the cloak houses in the city.

113-115 north spring street.

"doubling trade in muslin underwear—ladies' black sateen skirts with a 6-inch ruffle, edged with a 3-inch all-wool, yak lace, 5 tucks in ruffle, price \$1.00; selling all around us for \$1.50 and \$1.75.

## "No one charges

this house with a lack of enterprise; no one asserts we don't fulfill every line we advertise—it is the confidence of the public we are after—when you can

buy reynolds bros.' shoes at factory cost!!

you get a bargain; we need the room and we must have it—there is room for one great big cloak department in this city, and it is here you will find it—with shoes out of the way we will have double the space; it is the intention to treble the sales in our cloak department; how do we expect to do it: giving better values than any one else—refunding money on any article not perfectly satisfactory in every way—it is to popularize the house, not only with the general public, but by treating the help with the utmost liberality—closing every night in the week, recognizing the justice of the "laboring element" by actions and not by words alone—going to the farthest extreme to satisfy everybody—we can say today the shoe trade is no fake; we are closing out all shoes at factory cost; it is useless to quote prices; if you buy a shoe in this house and you can better yourself anywhere else bring ours back the money is ready for you—reynolds bros.' shoes, think of it; selling at reynolds bros.' wholesale prices; best wearing and best fitting shoe ever sold for the money—children's shoes at factory cost—misses' shoes at factory cost—infants' shoes at factory cost.

## "the only way

way to make a good horseshoe is to keep pounding away—the way to build up the cloak department is to hammer away.

ladies' calico blouse waists ..... 35c  
ladies' black sateen waists ..... \$1.00

they will cost you more money anywhere else; you can get the worth of a bargain in this house; it matters not how big the rush; when the rush is over if you are not perfectly satisfied bring the goods back and get your money—fairest place on earth to trade; trade more than a third larger than a year ago.

"closing out the shoe department at factory cost—doubling the size of the cloak department and quadrupling trade in cloaks—greatest gains ever made in business in this city

## "ladies black sateen skirt

with a 6-inch ruffle and 5 tucks, trimmed with yak lace 3 inches deep, for a dollar—trade more than double in the skirt and underwear department—this is one of the reasons for it: fairest and squarest place to trade—most popular house in the city to work in—getting you interested in our new way—it takes

"selling all shoes at factory cost—gold plate breast pins ..... 25c

## "Again for tuesday

—50 dozen ladies

black sateen blouse waists

with 80 fine cords in front and 80 fine cords in back—a very elegant waist—

tuesday's price \$1.00

we will pay you 10 per cent more for the goods if you return them wednesday—made from an extra good quality of black sateen—excellent fitting—sale occurs in the cloak department—our way to get you interested in the cloak department

## "the problem

has never been solved—many a man has climbed the mountain heights—they have scaled the highest peaks through glen and dale, through forest and stream—it has puzzled the hottest and wearied the brain of a giant—men have become crazed—women have been frightened—in the jungle of africa lost—expedition after expedition has been sent out—millions have been expended—there have been wars and peace, pestilence and famine—great political battles have been fought—ministers have become angered in discussing creeds and issues, and even col. otis has been called a mugwump, but the great question yet remains unanswered "who struck billy pattersen?" we sell

ladies' blouse waists for 35c tuesday at 9

"all reynold bros shoes at factory cost

## "When a merchant advertises that he will refund money

on any and all goods not perfectly satisfactory, it certainly carries a very great weight—no one has any right to impugn a man's motives by saying he does that for advertising purposes—it is true it is for advertising purposes, and if a merchant is a good advertiser he is a truthful man—if a truthful man says he will do a certain thing he will do it—the writer of this has independence enough and good sense enough to say if he knew a thing was right it would make no difference if every man, woman and child in los angeles would say different. it would not alter the case, davy crockett said "be sure you are right then go ahead," and davy's head was level—the best policy is the right policy—to laugh when you want to cry is hypocrisy—to do right when you know it is right brings its reward—three special sales occurred in this house the past week, and at each sale a few of the clerks took advantage of the sale for their own personal use—a remark was made "why look at the clerks; they are buying the goods"—why not—these clerks work for their money; they work hard; they are intelligent; they are human; they enjoy the same right in this house as any one on the outside; they must perform their duty first; after that there is nothing too good for them; these same clerks have a perfect right to go into any other house and buy goods at a special sale; why should they be driven out of this into some other house—care is taken on a special sale to have enough goods to supply the demand, and as long as the goods are in the house the clerks are upon an equal footing with any one else—a good merchant will never belittle his employees—he will encourage them—never beat a balky horse—give him sugar—never poke fun at an idiot—some of the brightest minds have been blighted through misfortune—the writer of this was once told he would never have sense enough to sell dry goods—the man that made that remark nearly thirty years ago is living off the charity of his friends today—a kind word or a kind act to an employee is treasured; a harsh word or a harsh act can never be recalled—no man ever did too much for an employee—many an employee has abused confidence, but that is no reason why all employees should suffer for the indiscretion of one—this may not be policy, but it is good sense—

## "One of our

competitors was ridiculing the advertisements of this house and was strongly condemning our big cloak sale of last monday—he said he did not believe in sales of that kind—the cloak salesman said some men didn't believe in eating breakfast, but he did—it was only a difference of opinion—in the opinion of the writer of this the man that believes in eating his breakfast was the man that was getting the best of the hot biscuits—did you ever, while in the east, as you were walking along thinking of the beautiful snow and admiring the beauties of nature, have both feet pop out from under you as you stepped on the icy sidewalk; your first impression was on the sidewalk, your next impression was to get up and whistle, and if anybody asked if you was hurt you would say, "oh, no; it is only one of those cold thins where the writer wanted to send that questioner to hellfax—it is the same all over the world, except in los angeles—if a man is hurt he don't like to acknowledge it—a boy is different—once a boy tumbled over a pile of rocks; he set up a terrible howl; as soon as possible the boy was picked up, and to soothe and comfort him he was asked if he was hurt; "hurt; what do you think i'm yelling for if i ain't hurt; do you think i'm crying for fun?"—you see we can't all think alike or act alike—our customers crowded the cloak department to overflowing; they appreciated the bargains offered, but the competitor didn't believe in sales of that kind; they had to eat cold bread—we are working for trade and getting it—fairest and squarest place to trade; trade one-third larger than one year ago—a fellow may get his nose out of joint and write up an ad. giving the other fellow a going over that would make a pick-pocket blush; it sounds well to him and he naturally thinks he is a bigger man than thomas thurp; ever was one of those cold thins where the printer holds the money and the other fellow gets the experience—best way is to blow your own "bazoo;" that's why we say we have the best clerks; most polite and affable clerks, clerks that know how to wait upon you right, and they do wait upon you right—fairest and squarest place to trade; money always refunded on any and all purchases not satisfactory; don't want you to keep anything you can't use; this has been rung in on you a la telephone a good many times, and the bell will keep on ringing until you believe it as strongly as we do—a gentleman told one of our employes he never read the ads.; they were all bosh, nonsense, nothing to them; he was quizzed a little; wanted to know, you know, what was advertised; he began to tell first about one thing and then another, and finally admitted he had read it all through, did it because he had nothing else to do, but would never read another—we will bet a tame goose he will read every one of them; and he will come to see how we do business—that man is a laboring man, and we want to say right here, we close saturday night at 6; it is done for your benefit and for the benefit of every employee; not a bad idea, is it—if you don't want to read this ad. yourself get your wife's relatives to read it for you; we want you to know how well we treat you and everybody else when they come to see us, and you are bound to come sooner or later—don't blame any one for not wanting to read an ad. that is as stale as a pound of last year's butter, and we don't blame any one that is bound to stick to the same old way, as by the new way we can catch the other fellow's trade; always a little selfish, but then it is the fairest place in town to trade—clerks a little more painstaking, a little more desirous of pleasing; they work harder in this direction because we give them more liberties; and who wouldn't work harder when they are appreciated; they say a fellow in jail will work harder to get out than he did to get in it, and would not be a bad idea to fill the jail full at times.

"monday we close all day out of respect for our old friend george and his little axe that his axe gave him—all goods advertised will be on sale tuesday—try and get in early—six days' business crowded into five—trade one-third larger than a year ago.

## "Greatest sale of ladies' muslin underwear

—ever known—trade more than double in this department.

ladies' fruit-of-the-loom chemise ..... 25c  
ladies' fine quality nightgowns ..... 50c  
ladies' white skirts, extra good ..... 75c  
ladies' fine chemise ..... 50c  
ladies' fine muslin corset covers ..... 25c  
ladies' gingham aprons ..... 25c  
infants' cashmere cloaks ..... \$2.00  
ladies' pongee skirts, embroidered and plain—children's bibs in all qualities from 5c up—infants' complete outfit in all qualities and at all prices—sole agency for royal worcester corsets—gaining trade by the fairest means—any article you buy if not perfectly satisfactory can be returned and the money will be refunded.

## "tuesday you can

—buy a nice

calico blouse waist for 35c

—if you want to return it wednesday we will give you 10 per cent more than you paid for it—it is your confidence we want—it shows you we have faith, that the price is right—we know they are right—in last monday's cloak sale, which was the largest ever made in this city, the same offer was made—five cloaks were returned—one on account of size, two because they did not want them, and two to get the 50c—the last two cloaks were bought by a couple of boys that wanted to speculate—one has since been sold for \$12.00, its real value, and the balance is still on hand—this shows out of so large a number with such a liberal offer, that after a very careful examination, they were found to be fully as good as represented—how could a better way be devised to call attention to our big cloak department—fairest and squarest place in the city to trade—trade one-third larger than a year ago.

"now you see it and now you don't—purses 0c—a novelty—now, just out

## "Every lady

—buying one of our

black sateen waists next tuesday

is sure to show it to at least a dozen different ladies—it was bought at shevard's cloak department; they were advertised in sunday's "times;" they were sold at a dollar just as advertised, and if any one wishes to return them wednesday, they can have \$1.10 for every one returned; this is done to get your confidence and to get you interested in our big cloak department—it is also done to interest you in our new way to do business; fairest and squarest known to modern merchandising.

"pocketbooks ..... 10c  
purses ..... 10c  
you pay two bits for them elsewhere

## "in all the

advertising of this house we have said the trade was one-third larger than one year ago—there is no business of any kind that is showing a like increase—the trade of the house is showing a greater gain than any three dry goods houses in the city—closing as we do saturday nights, and pursuing the most liberal policy in every way and adopting new methods and new ways, shows with all the criticisms that has been made by competing houses that our policy is right—it shows public appreciation—in all our advertising we adhere strictly to one line—any article bought, if not perfectly satisfactory in every way, bring it back and get your money—our greatest aim is to make the fairest and squarest place in the city to work in and to trade with—the following sworn statement needs no comment

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 2, 1892.

In my capacity as book-keeper for J. T. Sheward for over four years, I have had access to his books, and know the sales for each day and each week during the entire time. The sales of this week over the sales of the corresponding week of one year ago show a gain of eighty-four and eight-tenths (84 & 8/10) per cent. This statement is made before 12 m. on Saturday, and this day's sale is based upon the same amount as the preceding day's sale. D. H. LUTHER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, A.D. 1892.  
G. G. JOHNSON,  
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

"crowding sales—increasing business—fairest means only—all goods marked in plain figures and sold for one price and for cash—money refunded at all times; if goods are not satisfactory—couldn't cheat you if we wanted to—ladies' blouse waists ..... 35c

# ★ "here is a feast for tuesday! ★

"sale commences at 9 o'clock!

50 doz. ladies' pleated calico blouse waists—

—worked button holes; new goods—tuesday only

35c each

—if you don't want them wednesday bring them back and get 10 per cent. more money for them—sale in cloak department—building up a reputation all through the house.



**Brass Castings and Heavy Forgings,**  
Architectural Iron a Specialty! Repairing of All Kinds  
 Works: Cor. Castellar and Alpine-sts.  
 Los Angeles, Cal. : : : : Phone







